

Guy Johnson
MILITARY
COLLECTIONS
AND
REMARKS.

*La fortune dispose des victoires; mais un jugement sûr, une
prudence sage, et l'expérience, savent seuls apprendre l'
usage qu'il faut en faire.*

TORTENSON.

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MILITARY

COLLECTIONS

AND

REMARKS.

By the late Major-General Sir John D. A. Murray, K.B., &c.
London.

MAJOR DONKIN.



NEW YORK:

Printed by H. G. Lewis, at the Bible and Crown, 14
Haverhill-Street,
M.DCCCXXXVII.

TO the RIGHT HONORABLE

HUGH, EARL PERCY,

Colonel to his Majesty's Vth regiment of foot, lieutenant general of the king's armies, now serving in America, and commander in chief of the forces in Rhode Island, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

HAVING had frequent occasions in the subsequent treatise to quote the grand actions of the most renowned captains of antiquity, it was natural for me to look at home for a *Modern* equally brilliant. *Britannia* holds forth PERCY! *Fame* sounds,

"Great in the war, and great in
arts of state!" ILIAD.

DEDICATION.

BUT nature having denied me the necessary talents to record the exploits of the *Auguste House of NORTHUMBERLAND*, in which the *Hero* and *Statesman* have been time immemorial so eminently conspicuous, I esteem myself happy in the honor of being permitted to make an offering of the following sheets, and to lay them at the feet of the *Heir* of that *illustrious family*, in whom centre all the *virtues* of his *glorious ancestors*.

I am, most respectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's,

Most devoted, and

Most obedient servant,

R. DONKIN.

New-York, 1st March, 1777.

PREFACE.



P R E F A C E.

THERE have appeared in the space of thirty years (the time of my service) so many books on military subjects, that one would imagine nothing left to treat upon: but the matter is inexhaustible, as the art of war varies with every age.

I neither pretend to give things entirely new, or presume to offer the following sheets wholly as my own; no: I am indebted for most of them to the late Earl of Granard, under whose command I had the honor of serving many years: his natural talents and acquired abilities were so uncommonly extensive; his application to his profession and history so unbounded, that his military as well as political knowledge amused and instructed at the same time. His plan for the defence of Ireland (if ever invaded) merits the particular attention of government, it being the only rational well imagined and properly digested project

A 3

project on the subject, and perhaps hitherto unattempted by others: but as we must not teach our enemies the fort and the foible of that nursery and academy of British troops, I have lodged a copy of it with the adjutant general of England (for the public good) if ever such an event may take place, who was pleased to thank me for the valuable deposit.

My publishing then the remarks and collections of his lordship may appear to my brother officers (who will easily discern the matter treated of to be "au dessus de ma portee") either to proceed from a desire of fame, or vanity to shew forth in the literary world upon the reputation of another, by having my name prefixed to a work not of my own composition! but my motive hath quite another object in view: the first is, not to suffer such well selected remarks to be buried in oblivion; the second I took the hint of from the mother country.

" Since the breaking out of the present
 " unnatural rebellion, and the bloody
 " massacre* committed on his majesty's
 " troops

* The canting words made use of every 5th March by the Bostonian orators from the pulpit, in commemoration of a man accidentally shot by a sentry there.— See captain Preston's trial.

" troops peaceably marching to and from
 " Concord the 19th April, 1775, begun
 " and instigated by the Massachusettians,
 " most of the capital trading towns in
 " Great Britain and Ireland, holding
 " these murderers in the utmost abhorrence
 " and detestation, all at once opened sub-
 " scriptions to relieve and support the in-
 " nocent children and widows of the val-
 " ant soldiers inhumanly* and wantonly
 " butchered that day, as well as for those
 " that gloriously fell in their country's
 " cause at Bunker-hill the 17th June
 " following."

These voluntary donations at home put
 me upon soliciting the officers of the navy
 and army (ever more generous than many
 of them can afford) to raise a fund for
 the same charitable purposes, abroad, ac-
 cording to every one's ability. Now the
 printing this book cannot come to much,
 but the printer must be paid; and after
 his demand is discharged, the remainder is
 to be disposed of at the discretion of a
 committee of subscribers (from time to
 time)

* There was one soldier scalped and his ears cut off
 (though not quite dead) at Concord-bridge by these
 barbarians: two captains, who saw him wallowing in
 blood will prove this, should any rebel dare deny it.

time) in favor of the fatherless and husbandless of the navy and army at so much a child and so much a widow.

But here it may be considered, what can be afforded to be given to each of the aforementioned unfortunates? That will depend on the strength of the bank. London raised upwards of twenty thousand pounds, but that city comprehends in a manner the whole world! Bristol (within itself) above as many hundreds; and not only sent shoes with other necessaries to the soldiery in America, but gave and continues to give, every widow two guineas, every child half a guinea, on their arrival there, and producing a proper certificate.

I must here beg the favor of my readers not to look contemptuously on the diminutiveness of this work, but to consider it according to the design and contents; and as from the hurry of a campaign, some (if not many) inaccuracies will unavoidably appear, which wou'd otherwise have been better attended to, that they will make a large allowance on that account: And as I have referred them to different authors for further informations, let me recommend the young (if they be not conversant in the
greek

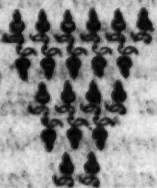
greek and latin originals) to address them-
 selves to french translations; wherein
 they will find more lasting satisfaction and
 real amusement, than in the fashionable
 bon ton of the present age! " for in war
 " (says the duke de Sully) if a young man
 " cannot improve his genius, he may his
 " morals; as even the hurry and confusion
 " of arms offer excellent schools of virtue
 " and politeness to him that is desirous of
 " profiting by them: but miserable (and
 " that during his whole life) is he, who
 " engages in a profession so fatal to youth,
 " without having strength or inclination
 " to resist bad examples: though he should
 " have the good fortune to preserve him-
 " self from being tainted with any shame-
 " ful vice, how will he be able to instruct
 " and fortify his heart in these principles
 " which wisdom dictates as well to a pri-
 " vate man as a prince, but by making
 " virtue habitual by practice? so that any
 " good action may never become painful;
 " and, that if reduced to the necessity of
 " saving all by a crime, or losing all by a
 " virtuous deed, he may find his duty and
 " inclination the same."

In gratitude to lieutenant Durnford of
 the corps of engineers, I acknowledge my-
 self

self much indebted to his friendship for many useful lessons to the partizan: and if I have not detailed the actions of our modern English heroes with that brilliancy of thought, and elegance of style, such noble exploits ought to inspire, I hope at least to have sketched a plan for some future genius to sing the

Arma, virosque anglicos, &c.

In the sublimeness of Heroics!



SUBSCRIBERS

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

ROYAL NAVY.

VICE Admiral Lord Suldham		£. 3	3	0
Captains.	Reynor	1	1	0
	Ommany	1	1	0
	Molloy	1	1	0
Lieutenants.	Douglass	0	10	6
	Saumarez	0	10	6
	Nugent	0	10	6
	D' Auvergne	0	10	6
The Reverend Mr. O'Beirné, Chaplain to Vice Admiral Lord Howe, Commander in Chief		1	1	0
Mr. John Markham, Midshipman, Perseus		1	1	0
Mr. Hope, Purser, Raven		0	5	3

Brigade of Foot Guards.

Brigadier General Matthew		£. 5	5	0
Captain and Lieutenant Colonel.	Trelawney	2	2	0
	Ogilvie	2	2	0
	Sir George Osborne, Br.	5	5	0
	Hyde	2	2	0
	Twissleton	2	2	0
	Martin	2	2	0
	Sir J. Wrottesly, Br.	2	2	0
	Cox	2	2	0
	Grenville	2	2	0
	Keith	0	10	6
Lieutenant and Captain.	Madan	1	1	0
	Dyer	0	10	6
	Stephens, Major of Brigade	1	1	0
	Leigh	1	1	0
	Baily	2	2	0
	Rich	0	10	6
	Whitworth	2	2	0
	Finch	2	2	0
	Dowdeswell	2	2	0
	Thoroton	2	2	0
				Glyn

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Lieutenant and	Glyn	2	2	0
Captain.	Chiquhoun	0	10	6
	Lister	1	1	0
	Lord Viscount Chewton	1	1	0
	Faucitt	0	10	6
	Trelawney, Adjut. to 2d Battal.	1	1	0
Ensigns.	Johnstone	0	10	6
	Boscawen	1	1	0
	Drummond	1	1	0
	Adjutant Wilson to 1st Battalion	0	10	6
	Quarter Master Beecher to do.	0	10	6
	Surgeon Smythes	1	1	0
	Chaplain Cooke	1	1	0

4th, or King's own Regt. of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel	Ogilvie	1	1	0
Captains.	Webster	0	10	6
	Thomlinson	0	10	6
	Hely	0	10	6
Captain Lieutenant	Thorne	0	10	6
	Butler	0	10	6
	Breaſy	0	10	6
Lieutenants.	Kemble	0	5	0
	Arbuthnot	0	5	0
	Bullock	0	10	6
	West	0	5	0
	Blenman	0	5	0
Ensigns.	Schoen	0	5	0
	Dixon	0	5	0
	Turner	0	5	0
Surgeon	Richard Knowles, Esq;	0	10	6

5th Regiment of Foot.

Rt. Hon. Hugh Earl Percy, Maj. General	5	5	0	
Major Mitchell	1	1	0	
Captains.	Gore	0	10	6
	Smith, Major of Brigade	0	10	6
	Battier	0	10	6
	Westropp	0	10	6

Cox

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Lieutenants.	Cox	10	6
	Crocker	10	6
	Charlton	10	6
	Minchin	10	6
	Hill	10	6
Ensigns.	Patrick	10	6
	Wilson	10	6
	Simms	10	6
	Basset	10	6
	England	10	6
Surgeon Major	Andrew	10	6
	Harris	10	6
	Bennett	10	6
	Combe	10	6
	Sutherland	10	6
Cotton	Cotton	10	6
	Cotton	10	6
	Cotton	10	6
	Cotton	10	6
	Cotton	10	6

6th Regiment of Foot.

Captains.	Balfour	1	1	0
	Lamb	1	1	0
Lieutenants.	Badcock	1	1	0
	Duffean	1	1	0

7th Regiment, or Fusiliers.

Major General Prescott		2	2	0
Lieutenant Colonel Clark		2	2	0
Major Stopford		2	2	0
Captains.	Kennier	1	1	0
	Newmarsh	1	1	0
	Brice	1	1	0
	Bailie	1	1	0
	Peacocke	1	1	0
Lieutenants.	Anstruther	1	1	0
	Harrison	1	1	0
	Despard	1	1	0
	Duff	1	1	0
	Hughes	1	1	0
Honorable Barrington	Shuttleworth	1	1	0
	Haymore	1	1	0
	Honorable Barrington	1	1	0

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES

10th Regiment.

Brigadier General Smith	3	3	0
Major Vattas	0	10	6
Captain Botet	1	1	0
Thwaite	0	5	0
Green	0	5	0
Lieutenants. Carmichael	0	10	6
Sands	0	5	0
Stirke	0	10	6
Ensigns. Moncrieff	0	5	0
Brown	0	5	0
Chaplain, Montgomery	1	1	0
Surgeon's Mate, Thompson	0	5	0

15th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel John Bird	2	2	0
Andrew Cathcart	1	1	0
James Leslie	1	1	0
Christopher Meachel	1	1	0
Captains. John George Goldfrap	1	1	0
James Douglas	1	1	0
Edward Madden	1	1	0
Henry Ditmas	1	1	0
Cohway Courtenay	0	10	6
James Pierle	0	10	6
J. Peter Franquetfort	1	1	0
Honorable John Rawdon	1	1	0
Charles Leigh	0	10	6
Lieutenants. George Clewlow	0	10	6
Kingsm. Pennesfather	0	10	6
George Thomas	0	10	6
B. Gage Barbutt	0	10	6
Hon. William Falconer	0	10	6
Charles Brown	0	10	6
Richard North	0	10	6
William Clark	0	10	6
Gustavus Hamilton	0	10	6
Ensigns. Anthony Frederick	0	10	6
Thomas Newburgh	0	10	6
Robert Walker	0	10	6
Adjutant			

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Staff.	Adjutant, John Bathe	0	5	0
	Quarter Master, Elias Bowler	0	5	0
	Surgeon, J. Peter Elige	0	10	6

16th Regiment.

Captain	Cleveland	1	1	0
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22d Regiment.

Lieutenant	Colonel Campbell	1	1	0
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Majors.	French	1	1	0
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	Hillman	0	10	6
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	Macdonald	0	10	6
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Captains.	Brabazon	0	10	6
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	Timpson	0	10	6
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	Handfield	1	1	0
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Captain	Lieutenant Seix	0	10	6
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	Handfield	0	10	6
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	Dalrymple	0	10	6
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	Everard	0	5	0
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Lieutenants.	Hay	0	5	0
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	Hamilton	0	5	0
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	Shaw	0	5	0
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	Currie	0	5	0
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	Porter	0	5	0
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Ensigns.	Cleghorn	0	5	0
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	Borland	0	10	6
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	Proctor	0	5	0
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Quarter Master,	Abercrombie	0	5	0
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Surgeon, Mace		0	5	0
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Matr, M'Alpine		0	5	0
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23d, or Royal Reg. of Welch Fuzileers.

His Excellency Sir William Howe, Com- mander in Chief, &c.		5	5	0
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Lieutenant Colonel Bernard		1	1	0
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Major Blakeny		1	1	0
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	Ferguson	1	1	0
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	Evans	0	10	6
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Captains.	Mackenzie	0	10	6
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	Hutchinson	1	1	0
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	Gibbings	0	10	6
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Heighington

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

0 2 0	Heighington	0 5 3
0 2 0	Fitzgerald	0 3 3
3 0 0	Julian	0 10 6
	Blucke	1 1 0
Lieutenants.	Brown	0 10 6
0 1 1	Wilkinson	0 5 0
	Ruffel	0 10 6
	Campbell	0 10 6
	Baynton	1 1 0
0 1 1	Erskine	0 10 6
0 1 1	Saumarez	0 10 6
0 1 0	Coghlan	0 10 6
0 0 0	Wallis	0 10 6
0 10 0	Alfison	0 5 0
ad Lieutenants.	Delaval	0 10 6
0 1 1	Jackson	0 5 0
0 0 0	Hon. Charles Cithcart	0 10 6
0 10 0	W. Richard Veale,	} 0 9 0
0 0 0	Volunteer	

26th Regiment of Foot.

Major Gordon		1 1 0
Captains.	Anstruther	0 10 6
	Strong	0 10 6
	Stewart	0 10 6
	Swann	0 10 6
	Andre	0 10 6
	Myers	0 10 6
	Wadman	0 10 6
Lieutenants.	Dalhanty	0 5 0
	Mac Donald	0 5 0
	Thompson	0 5 0
	Wellington	0 5 0
	Lord Lindores	0 5 0
	Thomas	0 5 0
	Gordon	0 5 0
Ensigns.	Moland	0 5 0
	Johnston	0 5 0
Quarter Master,	Campbell	0 5 0
Surgeon,	Beaumont	0 5 0

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

28th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Prescott	£. 0 10 6
Captains. { Smith	0 10 6
{ Cathcart	0 10 6
{ Daly	0 10 6
Lieutenants. { Nugent	0 10 6
{ Dalton	0 10 6
{ Magrath	0 10 6
{ Thomas	0 10 6
{ Potter	0 10 6
Ensigns. { Rochfort	0 10 6
{ Bland	0 10 6
{ Humphreys	0 10 6
{ Cliffe	0 10 6
Surgeon, Morrison	0 10 6
Mate, Kitson	0 10 6

29th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Vaughan	0 10 6
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33d Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Webster	2 2 0
Major York	2 2 0
Captains. { Campbell	1 1 0
{ Crane	1 1 0
{ Cornwallis	1 1 0
{ Cotton	1 1 0
{ Gore	1 1 0
Lieutenants. { Manley	0 10 6
{ Gorges	0 10 6
{ Ward	0 10 6
{ Reymond	0 10 6
Ensigns. { Bailey	0 10 6
{ Darby	0 10 6
Surgeon, Hill	0 10 6
Mate, Fillery	0 10 6

37th Regiment of Foot.

Major Cousleau	1 1 0
Captains. { Parry	1 1 0
{ Montgomerie	1 1 0
{ Hamilton	1 1 0
{ Speke	1 1 0
{ Graham	1 1 0
A. Dalton	

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

100	Dalton	100	100	6
0 01 0	Toofey	100	100	6
0 01 0	J. W. Cook	100	100	6
Lieutenants.	Frith	100	100	6
0 01 0	Coote	100	100	6
0 01 0	Buckeridge	100	100	6
0 01 0	Hamilton	100	100	6
0 01 0	Pope	100	100	6
Ensigns.	Lightbourne	100	100	6
0 01 0	Saunderson	100	100	6
0 01 0	38th Regiment of Foot.			
	Major General Pigot	1	1	0
	Lieutenant Colonel Butler	1	1	0
	Major Disney	1	1	0
0 01 0	Crosby	1	1	0
Captains.	Lumm	100	100	6
	Honorable Henry Fox	1	1	0
0 01 0	40th Regiment of Foot.			
	Captain Bamford, Town Major, New-York	0	10	6
0 01 0	43d Regiment of Foot.			
Captains.	Knight	1	1	0
	Mackenzie	1	1	0
0 1 1	44th Regiment of Foot.			
	Brigadier General Agnew	1	1	0
	Major Hope	0	10	6
Captains.	Norton	1	1	0
	Loftus	0	5	0
0 01 0	Atkinson	0	5	0
Lieutenants.	Haffard	0	5	0
0 01 0	Nicholas	0	10	6
0 01 0	46th Regiment of Foot.			
	Lieutenant Colonel Markham	1	1	0
	Major Ferguson	1	1	0
	Hall	0	5	0
Captains.	Leighton	1	1	0
	Lellie	0	10	6
0 1 1	Chetwynd	1	1	0
Lieutenant.	Barwell	0	5	0
	Bland	0	10	6
Ensigns.	Hart	0	5	0
0 01 0	Wilson	0	5	0
noted				

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

47th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Sheriff, Dep. Qu. Ma. } 3 12 6
General

49th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel, Sir Henry Calder, Br. } 1 1 6

Major Dilkes - - - - - } 1 1 0

0 1 1 { Wilkinshaw - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Grant - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Wade - - - - - } 1 1 0

Captains. { Stewart - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Nixon - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Maxwell - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 1 1 { O'Mcara - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Croker - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Jos. Banbury - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Armstrong - - - - - } 0 10 6

Lieutenants. { Roberts - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Wm. Banbury - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Woods - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Agnew - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Maitland - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Norman - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Gordon - - - - - } 0 10 6

Ensigns. { Benson - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Stanley - - - - - } 0 10 6

0 0 0 { Massey - - - - - } 0 10 6

Adjutant, Wigglesworth - - - - - } 0 5 0

Quarter Master, Archer - - - - - } 0 5 0

Surgeon, Fuller - - - - - } 0 10 6

Mate, Nye - - - - - } 0 5 0

52d Regiment of Foot.

Captain Symes - - - - - } 1 1 0

53d Regiment of Foot.

Ensign Rogers - - - - - } 0 10 6

55th Regiment of Foot.

Major Cuyler, Aid-de-Camp - - - - - } 1 1 0

Captain Sutherland - - - - - } 1 1 0

60th, or Royal American Regt. of Foot.

Major Kemble, Deputy Adjutant General - - - - - } 1 1 0

Captain Hutchinson - - - - - } 0 10 6

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

62d Regiment of Foot.

Major General Jones 1 1 0

63d Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, Adj. General 1 1 0

Major Sill 1 1 0

Captains. { Bruen 1 16 0

{ Jones 1 1 0

Captain Lieutenant M'Kinnon 0 10 6

{ St. Leger 0 10 6

Lieutenants. { Money 0 10 6

{ Gibson 0 10 6

Ensign, Starke 0 10 6

Surgeon, Smyth, M. D. 1 1 0

64th Regiment of Foot.

The Honorable Major General Leslie 2 2 0

Major Maclethero 1 13 6

{ Stuart 1 2 6

Captains. { Calder 0 18 0

{ Laton 0 18 0

{ Simmondson 0 18 0

{ Jacob 0 10 0

Lieutenants. { Snow 0 10 0

{ Kelly 0 10 0

{ Gratton 0 10 0

{ Wynyard 0 10 0

Ensigns. { Mercer 0 10 0

{ Wright 0 10 0

{ Grant 0 10 0

Surgeon, Bishopp 0 10 0

71st Regiment of Foot.

Major Lamont 2 2 0

{ Chisholm 1 1 0

Captains. { Laurie 1 1 0

{ Campbell 1 1 0

{ Sutherland 0 10 6

{ Nairn 0 10 0

{ Lamont 0 10 6

Lieutenants. { Taufe 0 10 6

{ Fraser 0 10 6

{ Macdonald 0 10 6

{ Ross 0 10 6

{ Hamilton 0 10 6

Moir

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

	Mois	0	10	6
Ensigns.	Campbell	0	10	6
	Campbell	0	10	6
	Bain	0	10	6
	Quarter Master, Banken	0	10	6
	Surgeon, Chisholm	0	10	6
	Mate. O'Chiltue	0	10	6

Corps of Engineers.

	Major Dixon, chief engineer	2	2	0
	Montresor, commanding 3d Brig.	1	16	0
Captains.	Marr	1	1	0
	Mulcaster	1	1	0
	Robertson	1	1	0
1st Lieutenants.	Pitts	0	10	6
	Parker	0	10	6
	Durnford	0	10	6
2d Lieutenants.	Haldane	0	10	6
	Bendish	0	10	6

Irish Engineers.

	Lieutenant Forth	1	1	0
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Royal Artillery.

	Brigadier General Cleveland	1	1	0
Captains.	Traile	1	1	0
	Williams	0	10	6
	Adye	1	1	0
	1st Lieutenant, Frost	1	1	0
2d Lieutenants.	Reid	0	5	6
	Wallace	1	1	0
	Abbot	0	10	6

Marines.

Majors.	Souter	1	1	0
	Maitland	1	1	0
Captains.	Bowater	1	1	0
	Macniel	0	10	6
Lieutenants.	Stewart	0	10	6
	Ramsey	0	10	6
	Ragg	0	10	6

Royal Highland Emigrants.

	Major-Commandant Small	1	1	0
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Royal Fencible Americans.

	Major Batt	0	10	6
	Queen's			

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Queen's American Rangers.

Major Grymes		1	1	0
Williams		1	1	0
Armstrong		1	1	0
Saunders		1	1	0
Mackay		1	1	0
Captains.	Stephenson	1	1	0
	Murden	1	1	0
	Buchanan	1	1	0
	Dunlop	1	1	0
	M'Crea	1	1	0
	Shank	0	5	0
	Kerr	0	5	0
	Agnew	0	5	0
	Joel	0	5	0
	Frazer	0	5	0
Lieutenants.	Smith	0	5	0
	Whitlock	0	5	0
	Murray	0	5	0
	King	0	5	0
	Ormond	0	5	0
	M'Gill	0	5	0
	Wickham	0	5	0
	Atkinson	0	5	0
	M'Nab	0	5	0
Ensigns.	Fitzpatrick	0	5	0
	Sandon	0	5	0
	M'Kay	0	5	0
	Collington	0	5	0
Quarter Master, Matheson		0	5	0
Surgeon, Lee		0	5	0
Mate, Ball		0	5	0

New-York Company.

Captain Benson		0	10	6
Lieutenants.	Gregg	0	5	3
	Leonard	0	5	3
	Law	0	5	3
Serjeant, Leonard		0	5	3

New-York German Company.

Captain Heiht		1	1	0
	Binchen			

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Lieutenants.	{ Binches	0	9	0
	{ Grim	0	5	3
Ensign, Duff		0	6	3
The Prince of Wales's American Vo-				
lunteers.				
His Excellency Governor Brown		2	3	0
Lieutenant Colonel Pattison		1	1	0
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Captains.	{ Cardine	0	10	6
	{ Thomas	0	10	6
	{ Hoyle	0	10	6
	{ Conroy	0	10	6
	{ M'Dearmot	0	10	6
Lieutenants.	{ Light	0	10	6
	{ Ambrose	0	10	6
	{ Shanks	0	10	6
	{ Adamson	0	10	6
	{ Gilborne	0	10	6
	{ Vanderberg	0	10	6

Brigade of Light Infantry.

17th Regiment,	Captain Scott	-	1	1	0
22d	Captain Grant	-	1	1	0
23d	Lieutenant Wilson	-	1	1	0
35th	Lieutenant Gordon	-	0	9	0
37th	Lieutenant Colonel Aber-	}	1	1	0
	cromby				
38th	Captain Boyd	-	1	1	0
42d	Captain Mackenzie	-	1	1	0
45th	Lieutenant Evans	-	1	1	0
57th	Major Craige	-	1	1	0
64th	{ Captain Armstrong	-	1	1	0
	{ Captain Lewis	-	1	1	0
	{ Lieutenant Millet	-	1	1	0
71st	Captain Monro	-	1	1	0
His Excellency Governor Tryon		-	3	3	0
His Excellency Governor Wentworth		-	1	1	0
His Excellency Governor Martin		-	2	2	0
			Colonel		

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Brigade of Light Infantry.

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Military

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Lieut. General Edmonstone, 1 1 0

10th Regt. Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Mordaunt,	£. 0 5 0
Major Morrice,	0 5 0
Captains { Lewis,	0 5 0
{ Henchman,	0 5 0
{ Gregory,	0 5 0
{ Newton,	0 5 0
Lieutenants { Barlow,	0 5 0
{ Cartwright,	0 5 0
{ Dayrolles,	0 5 0
{ Portal,	0 5 0
{ Sotheby,	0 5 0
Cornets { Lumley,	0 5 0
{ Legge,	0 5 0
{ Villettes,	0 5 0
{ Tipping,	0 5 0
{ Gregory,	0 5 0
{ Rowley,	0 5 0
Adjutant Lewis,	0 5 0

11th Regt. Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Dundas,	£. 0 5 0
Major Lyon,	0 5 0
Captains { Warburton,	0 5 0
{ Popple,	0 5 0
{ Hart,	0 5 0
{ Sayer,	0 5 0

£. 389 13 9

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES

		Brought forward, £.	389	13	9
Lieutenants	Ibbotson,		0	5	0
	Boissier,		0	5	0
	Fawkener,		0	5	0
	Moore,		0	5	0
	Dallon,		0	5	0
Cornets	Camegle,		0	5	0
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	Forbes,		0	5	0
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1st Battalion of the Royals.

Lieut. Col. Fraser,		£.	1	1	0
Captains	Cacey,		0	5	0
	Nicolls,		0	10	6
	Kingsmill,		0	5	0
	Nicolls,		0	5	0
Lieutenants	Campion,		0	5	0
	Bloomfield,		0	5	0
	Green,		0	5	0
Ensigns	Mein,		0	5	0
	Clerk,		0	5	0
	M'Manners,		0	5	0

Queen's Regt. Foot.

Major Dalrymple,		£.	0	5	0
Captain Shaw,			0	5	0
Lieutenants	Baillie,		0	5	0
	Murray,		0	5	0
	Cane,		0	5	0
	Duperre,		0	5	0
Ensigns	Chetwynd,		0	5	0
	Hole,		0	5	0
	Sanxay,		0	5	0
	Davies,		0	5	0
	Aishill,		0	5	0

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Crawford,

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Bastide,

Captains Henderson,

Chapeau,

Meyricke,

Black,

Loving,

Gordon,

Elliot,

Lieutenants Rush,

Ogilvie,

Johnstone,

Hepburn,

Hamilton,

Hay,

Montgomery,

Stone,

Ensigns Dalrymple,

Pigot,

Cruikshank,

Jordan,

1st Regt. Foot, or Invalids.

Major Roberts,

Captains Partridge,

Crump,

Heath,

Halls,

Lieutenants Shepherd,

Stepforth,

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	Ruffell,	0	5	0
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Captain Wilton,		0	10	6
Lieut. Hawkshaw,		0	10	6
61st Regt. Foot,				
Captain Owen,				
68th Regt. Foot,				
Lieut. Col. Reynold's,		0	5	0
Major Munro,		0	5	0
Captain	Dickson,	0	5	0
	Smart,	0	5	0
	Schaw,	0	5	0
	Colthurst,	0	5	0
	Este,	0	5	0
	M'Kenzie,	0	5	0
	Thompson,	0	5	0
	Harte,	0	5	0
	M'Intosh,	0	5	0
	Drakeford,	0	5	0
	Shaw,	0	5	0
	Porter,	0	5	0
Lieutenants	Farley,	0	5	0
	Creed,	0	5	0
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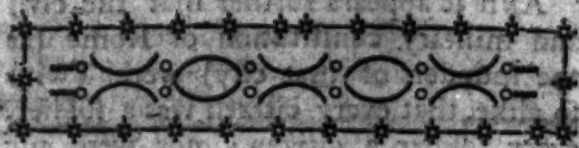


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ERRATA.

PAGE.

- 25 Read, Sangiars.
- 27 Read, Antilochus.
- 43 Line 15th, *was*, instead of, *rose superior*, &c.
- 47 Last Line but one, No victory, &c.—*as*, instead of, *is*.
- 71 Line 5th, *that* money with victory, instead of, *that*.
- 85 Line 14th, *as* hero, instead of, *a* hero.
- 95 Line 8th, read, *at* the river Alla.
- 105 Line 5th, *comparing*, not *compairing*.
- 109 Line 18th, *Soldier* accommodated, &c. not, *soldiers*.
- 115 Last Line but one, *Flowers*, not, *flowera*.
- 117 In the note, 18 line, *even*, pro *even*.
- 124 In the note, last line but one, *bride*, pro *bride*.
- 125 Line 14th, *Alci*, not, *Alcybyades*.
- 134 Line 6th, *has* the privilege, not, *have*.
- 140 Line 13th, *Among the many*, not, *them any*.
- 170 Line 11th, *where* destroying, pro *were*,
17--- 3 hours, &c.
- 203 24--- 50 miles.
- 205 25--- 19 hours.
- 260 Line 7th, *Princas*, pro *princefs*.
- 264 Line 18, *Guerriers*, not, *Guacians*.



Military Constitution.

VEGETIUS tells us, " 'Tis impracticable to discipline troops well, whose military constitution is bad; nor is every country capable of a good one; and in proportion only as the civil and military are congenial." Ours, perhaps, is an exception to the above remark; for though it be the worst on the globe, yet what state has produced abler generals, or better soldiers? considering then, that the Romans conquered the world *without* standing forces, but by troops raised occasionally, it must have been by the excellence of discipline, and this from the goodness of their military constitution, according to the observation aforementioned.

AND it appears further that the civil and military constitution of Rome (as the founders of that city) were Twins so alike, that every citizen was a soldier, every soldier a citizen; nor were any capable of a civil, scarce an ecclesiastical employment, who had not served so many campaigns; and when they solicited either, their wounds were recommendations. The annual magistrates presided in city or camp, according to lot; every legion had it's senate: courts of justice and police were held in the field as in the capitol.

IF the Romans cou'd conquer without standing armies, by virtue and vigor of this excellent constitution, but not preserve those conquests with thousands of regulars who had lost all regard to it, we may wonder much the cause has not been more sought after, as it is a known truth, "that the Emperors, who were
"capable of reviving the first system,
"protracted the fate of the empire so
"long as it was adhered to."

THOUGH it be a great advantage to have a good military constitution, yet troops often exercised in war must excel those

those that are but rarely employed; this is one reason why legions occasionally levied, and constantly kept on service while they stood, were better than standing forces enervated by a long peace.

ANCIENTLY war and politics were not separate professions; Phocion endeavoured to bring it to this again at Athens; but at Rome, Minerva was no less revered as politic than as military, and the officers no less diligent to study the art of governing, than that of conquering States; for they, from a concurrence of circumstances, excelled us in the art of war.

1st. FILIAL obedience, so early inculcated and universally esteemed among them, was equally required and regarded in all other relative subordination, civil and military, and a main cause of success in their arms.

2d. THEIR civil and military government were so happily blended together, that magistrates were generals and officers in the camp; the general and officers were magistrates in town; which seems a principal reason why they won the

world without, and lost it with regulars, in which this concurrence no longer existed.

3d. THEIR manner of living, their education gave them a superiority in martial feats; fewer things were necessary for their sustenance; they were more frugal, their studies and exercises more useful and manly than ours: all which produced a clearer and more certain knowledge in the speculative, and more address in the active war.

BOTH Greeks and Romans had the advantage of good military constitutions, the energy of which consisted in perfect obedience, the pure, never-failing source of discipline. Xenophon says, "whomsoever you appoint to command, be assured I will obey; for he that opposes his general in matters of war, opposes his own safety." The delicacy of Lucullus, with regard to obedience, is remarkable, in declining to go to see the wonders of Memphis. Caesar, rather than pursue the Swiss, though greatly to his advantage at that time, made the signal to desist, because continuing to follow might have reduced his army to a scarcity

a scarcity of corn; and in Britain he ceased the pursuit on another occasion, lest he might hazard lying in the field without intrenching the camp; both which were breaches of discipline: great care was also taken to prevent idleness, that parent of vice and disease, more destructive to armies than sickness.

THE fate of empires depend on the fortune of war; success in arms on discipline; good discipline makes good soldiers; good cost no more than bad; and fewer will do, which is oeconomy. But the impracticability of having good troops in a bad military constitution, is a consideration totally overlooked by the moderns! the Grecian states, on every check or success in war (the citizens all concerned in the administration) made careful enquiry into the cause thereof; what fault in their conduct had procured the one, or excellency in their constitution, the other.

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THE

* Small armies have decided the greatest events. Caesar had but 22000 men at Pharsalia; Pompey more than twice that number, yet apprehended an engagement, because the troops of his rival were more experienced and better disciplined than his own; used to conquest, and were invincible when they fought together, from a confidence in each other, — the surest pledge

THE republic of Rome had armies at command without keeping them standing; and their troops just levied were sooner fit for any service in war than those of other nations: they were better than the regulars of Philip or Antiochus, owing entirely to the excellence of the military constitution, which was of such efficacy when exactly observed, and as often as revived, that the soldier was invincible when the general was not overmatched.

POLYBIUS, speaking of the siege of Agrigentum, says, "the *Sortie* was so sudden and impetuous that the Romans had been forced into their camp, but for that admirable discipline of their soldiers, which had saved them so often!" Caesar seems to express as much with regard to the excellency and efficacy of the military constitution, by the words "*scientia atque usus militum.*" And again, "*quid*

pledge of victory. They who have a regard for one-another are generally victorious; always deserving to be so.

Miltiades had only 10,000 men at Marathon.

Epaminondas 6000 at Leuctra.

Themistocles 200 Gallies at Salamis.

Gonsalvus very few at the passage of Garillon; against others infinitely more numerous.

Xerxes with hundreds of thousands, could not force the pass of Thermopylæ, defended only by 300 Greeks.

" *quid populi Romani disciplina atque
 " opes possunt !*" What Plutarch says of
 Pompey is still more wonderful; " that
 he, a private man without authority,
 could raise three legions and take the
 field with them, so well equipt in so
 short a time !"

THE famous partizan St. Croix, did
 very extraordinary things with his free
 company; consisting of between three
 and four hundred men; but never could
 perform the like with the same number
 of volunteers taken from the several corps
 of the army: that they were indeed men
 and soldiers like others, but with this
 difference, they had not the same Subor-
 dination as if they had all belonged to
 a commander to whom they were attach-
 ed; for 'tis certain a soldier doing duty
 from his own company never performs it
 with the same resolution as with his usual
 comrades.

'Tis an incontestible maxim in war
 (says Saxe) that every troop which is
 not sustained, is beaten; and so is an
 army that is taken in flank: for every
 man that thinks he is not supported,
 acts timidly. Men cannot place that
 confidence

confidence in one another, and officers they don't know, as in those they are used to and have a regard for; of course it will be greater among a number in one corps, than among the same number from several bodies: however detachments may be made from large armies (as occasion requires) without prejudice to this regard and confidence.

BUT it is quite otherwise when four or five battalions are united in one brigade, although they speak the same language, and have the same beat of drum, which is not always the case. Great corps are firmer in discipline, and preserve it better than small ones.

It should be considered and determined with respect to constitution, whether large bodies (as the Roman legion of 5000 men) or less ones (as modern regiments) contribute most to the uniformity, exactness and preservation of discipline; to union, emulation, confidence, oeconomy, and prevention of punctilious disputes between corps: or whether armies composed of legions or battalions, have the advantage in marching, camping and imbattling?

THE

THE Roman soldiers used to pitch upon the generals they thought fittest to command; for they knew all the candidates from having often served under them, and were seldom mistaken in their choice: and in some parts of Europe at this day, when men are sent on parties *a la petite guerre*, they chuse, without favor or affection, the ablest among them for their leader.

LIVY tells us, the Consul incamped within a thousand paces of the enemy, but declined fighting, because his army just raised and composed of levies from different parts, did not know one another sufficiently to place confidence in themselves.

THERE seems to be no provision in the military constitution of the moderns, to make men vie with each other, which alone can exert them to the utmost, and improve them in address, strength and genius: it should be so moulded as to encourage an exertion of every power of body and mind spontaneously in the soldiery; for the most and best service is that which is done voluntarily: but corporal punishments never produce willing

ling deeds; are ever odious and less powerful than the dread of shame, to souls sensible of glory!

WHEN people can be brought to contend with each other in their duty, neither the vigilance of the officer, or any chastisement will extract such diligence from them as this emulation; but the punctilious altercations which too frequently happen to the hindrance of the service, often to the prejudice of it, shew that no military constitution now is so contrived; but the Romans were persuaded theirs was so compleat that it contributed more than all other efforts to the success of their arms: nothing established a general's reputation so much as his exact observance of it, and making the troops do the same.

LET us now reflect upon the military establishments of Europe; the constitution of all is defective, to say no more; witness those volumes of ordinances in addition to, explanation or abolition of, former ones, in that martial people the French! so that it seems as if constitution had never been thought of in the formation of the whole; and that all
warlike

warlike operations partake of it's defect !
 our arms are so far from being incon-
 sistent with the best military constitution
 and discipline, that they are preferable
 to those of the ancients: theirs were
eminus et cominus; we have combined
 both with greater force and conveniency
 in the firelock and bayonet. But I have
 sufficiently observed before, 'tis imprac-
 ticable to discipline troops well, as to
 strength, activity, fitness for service, in
 any operations of time or place, whose
 military constitution is bad, and which
 is not contrived to impress a love of glory,
 create emulation, establish confidence,
 and promote union.



LEGION.

LEGION.

VEGETIUS, in rapture with the appointment of the legion, cries out, "a God had invented it!" nor can we refuse it our admiration, considering how suddenly the Romans raised armies, took the field instantly with them ready for battle and prepared to sustain a war! the virtue and vigor of their divine constitution consisted in obedience, than which nothing was more sacred! they made it the first step to preferment, and a sure recommendation to the highest civil or military stations; and disobedience a bar to either: no transgression was more certainly or severely punished; as obedience was the foundation, discipline the cause, of success in arms; and their troops occasionally raised were so immediately fit for service, and equal in worth to the standing forces of Kings, For this admirable establishment was founded on a thorough knowledge of nature, and effectually contrived to beget and nourish the tempers most desirable in military corps, viz.

Love of Glory,

Emulation,

Confidence in themselves, one another,

ther, and officers (the surest pledges of victory and union) which strengthen armies more than thousands; cities more than walls: but the means of begetting and nourishing those qualities in all not so certain, as some are more remarkable for them than others; but the constitution of the Romans effected these purposes with greater success than any other: by it, the gentry were to serve all together in the cavalry 'till made tribunes in the legions; the commonalty in the infantry 'till they came to be centurions of one of the three orders of soldiers, and of course tribunes fellows; but 'till then, all struggle for preferment between them was prevented. As noble revenge and emulation are of equals on equal terms, both one and the other served in the ranks 'till merit distinguished and preferred them, as registers of their actions were kept by every legion for the purpose; which created such a desire of glory that exerted every power of body and mind in officers and soldiers, and made the worth of every one known: this knowledge gave confidence in one another and their officers; constant labour and exercise, confidence in themselves.

THIS

This vie for promotion made every private man keep so strict an eye on his own and behaviour of others, that no admonition or attention of officers could have effected; for rank was only obtainable by desert; and the door to the highest employment being opened to the plebeians, (by preventing all emulation between them and the gentry, 'till both were on an equal footing) fed them with the most flattering hopes! to which that remarkable patience of labour, and obstinacy in strife, were owing. Obliging all (without exception) to serve in the ranks 'till called out by merit, formed them to perfect obedience, (that pure source of discipline) on which success so absolutely depends!

The pains of making good soldiers were thought to little purpose, if care was not taken to preserve them; to effect which the utmost skill and humanity were extended to the sick and wounded: and as want was deemed a principal cause of disease, the general was to answer that the army never had a scarcity of corn, and to order the troops before they entered on action to prepare for

for it, by taking rest and nourishment; for the accidents that befel particulars were reckoned among the losses of the Public, and imputed to him; the honor || done those who saved a citizen's life in battle, saved many an useful one to the state.

THE first legion consisted of 3000 foot, and was the whole Roman army at that time; it had all the armaments belonging to one, as a body of horse, train of artillery, &c. which were continued to every subsequent legion though the number of men varied according to the importance of the war, and increased to four, five, nay to 6000; but whatever was it's establishment, the soldiers were distributed into three classes, called, *principes*, *hastati* and *triarii*, each of which was divided into ten maniples or companies; the whole legion into ten cohorts or battalions, consisting of one company of each of the three orders of soldiers, which in the beginning were differently weaponed,

* Ulysses says to Achilles, don't lead your men falling to attack the enemy; for if their courage does not fail them, their strength will if long under arms: instances of which we find in the battle of Trebia, and others.

|| They were honored with a civic crown.

weaponed, but in the end all armed alike, except the *triarii*, who retained their half pikes, which they used with both hands; the other two orders had javelins to throw at the enemy. Every manipule carried an ensign, every cohort a standard, and the legion an eagle. The officers were six tribunes, with an aquilifer or eagle-bearer; 30 first centurions; 30 second centurions and vexilifers or ensign carriers; so that the number of men only fluctuated, the other constituent parts never varied during the time of the republic. Every man of the army was an engineer and pioneer, by which means the works were sooner and better done; for each individual had an experimental knowledge in all military operations, as their admirable constitution intended he should. See how inventive and industrious the soldiers were at the siege of Marseilles, and how Cæsar (who excelled in every martial branch) acted as engineer himself at *Alise*.

THE soldiery, in their civil capacity, chose the magistrates, consequently the generals who were to command the troops, of the commonwealth; the consuls chose the tribunes for the legions,

and

and the people frequently a part of them; the tribunes chose the centurions, and these the officers inferior to them, provided the parties elected had served so many campaigns. The choice being in those who were perfectly acquainted with the abilities and merit of the chosen, and whose interest it was not to elect amiss, with some other fundamentals, made the Roman military constitution the most perfect of any; and gave them such advantages in war, that no power in arms since has been capable of.

THE reputation of the Roman legion, put Francis the 1st of France, on forming corps upon the same plan, and giving them that appellation, in hopes they might be as virtual; nay there is a scheme by an officer of merit, for converting the whole French infantry into legions: nothing is easier than to give four or five thousand men the name, but nobody has thought of providing any military establishment of the moderns, with the animal spirit and oeconomy that actuated the Romans during the splendour of the republic, by which they subdued the world; but lost all in the time of the emperors, with legions of legions

C

who

who all wore whiskers, and had entirely suppressed the animal spirit and oconomy which stimulated the republican legions, without which the name and image were ineffectual ! 'tis natural to ask here what this essence was that wrought such wonderful effects, it was a contrivance that consequently produced union, emulation and confidence ; and framed them to perfect and ready obedience, which is the basis of discipline.

THIS also will prove how irresistible such a close compact body of infantry (where every man is sure of being assisted by his neighbour) is to the loose irregular attacks of a multitude, where no one has any reliance on another ; therefore the common apprehension of our teaching the Indians to beat us, is void of foundation ; not that they want natural courage, but because they have no real motive that unites, no military constitution and discipline that regulate, awe or encourage them. Men, that have no dependnece but on the strength of their own arms, are more cautious, never so daring as when every one is certain of being seconded by his comrade.

ROMULUS,

ROMULUS, his legion consisted of 3000 foot; each of the three classes of soldiers of 1000, and each manipule of 100. Polybius describes one of 4200, as follows,

Principes,	—	1200
Hastati,	—	1200
Velites,	—	1200
Triarii, consequently	—	600
		4200

from whence we may conjecture the *triarii* were confined to half the number of the others; but leaving out the light infantry, and supposing the veterans always 600, the remaining 3600 will divide equally among the other twenty companies of the legion, and did so when it was augmented to 6000 men: besides considering the arms of and use the *triarii* were intended for; and that they were always compleated from the other two orders of soldiers, it wou'd make them too strong to exceed 600, and the other classes too weak; and in fact the *velites* were dropped as soon as the Romans perceived that it was better to employ the light troops of other nations than their own. That knowing they employed none but citi-

zens and allies in their armies, yet having seen in their camps strangers that were light armed,* he had therefore sent them a thousand archers and slingers to oppose the Balearii and Moors of Hannibal.

IN a large body of people more genius, talents and dispositions, will be found than in a less. At the time of the institution of the legion, there were sixty plebeian families for one patrician; the difference in number between one order and the other, is greater among us than it was among the Romans, but our private soldier is not so encouraged to merit, or so certain of preferment, should he deserve it, as theirs. This is the rock we split upon! for neither our officers or men can ever be so useful to the public as they might, if emulation was as much encouraged, judiciously managed, and well rewarded as in the legion: this would make the worth of every one known, a test absolutely necessary among us: capacities and abilities would then be discovered, fit to command the greatest enterprizes, in persons, who

* See Livy, lib. 22, page 37.

who from our system seldom get higher than captains of companies !

ANCIENTLY all freemen without exception, were obliged to serve in the war; and in France at this day no lady of family will consent to receive the addresses of a gentleman that has not made a campaign. Men of birth and fortune that aspire at command, should study morals, politics, geometry and theories of war; but too many go into the Service from a spirit of libertinism ! and this spirit is even flattered in beating up for, and raising recruits; witness serjeant Kite's speech, and the French dragoon march !|| the ancients abhorred such means ! rewarded, promoted and honored them, and them only actuated by noble and commendable motives. Which of these is most to be depended upon ?

CONSIDERING an army as a body of men animated by a number of various passions, 'tis a confused multitude of libertines to be taught obedience; of rash

C 3

|| Les Dragons n'ont point d'argent,

Pour entrer en Campagne !

Les Païsans nous en fouraïront,

Et Nous baisérons leurs femmes ! &c.

rash to be restrained; of bashful to be encouraged; of impatient to be inured to the greatest sufferings: what prudence, what abilities must a man have who conducts and unites such different views and wills to the sole interest of the public! what his cares and difficulties in the mean time! all which would be prevented, removed and surmounted by a well contrived military establishment.

NONE but citizens and such as had land, were chosen or admitted into the legion; slaves and impressed men were destined to the navy. The privileges of a legionary soldier were, "that every
 "one of them was capable of any pre-
 "ferment; had a right to pay; a share
 "in booty and military rewards, and
 "qualified to make a will in the life
 "time of his father: what he gained
 "by the sword was not subject to par-
 "tition, as part of the goods or estate of
 "his parents; neither could he be called
 "to appear before a magistrate, or any
 "other but his officer, while under his
 "military oath:" yet neither this, or
 any other privilege was any way pre-
 judicial while the republic had no stand-
 ing armies, but turned to great abuse
 afterwards,

afterwards, according to Juvenal ! Cæsar offers to make Cicero one of his legates in Gaul, to screen him from a prosecution !

THE army was furnished with corn for man and horse by the general, before pay was allowed to the soldier, who then served at his personal expence, as all had lands of their own; but stoppages were made from this subsistence money, for certain things. Their officers were few, but they were highly authorized in their several stations in every thing relating to the service. In all that regarded military duties they were severe; gentle and familiar with the fellow citizens, and a kind of equality subsisted with the power of commanding.

HOLDING two military employments at one time was discountenanced among them, as it occasioned discontent, maimed the service and created an abuse ! Aristotle, in his republic, is against pluralities in civil affairs, for reasons therein given, and to strengthen them with precedents, says, " they were never allowed " in either the army or navy ; " and Cicero

tells us, it was contrary to law to exercise two callings at once.

FORMERLY generals, at the head of legions, had more unlimited powers in the field than ours. We know what a vast advantage kings, who command their own forces in person, have over those headed by a subject, though equal in every thing else except this power. No general commanded two armies; no admiral two fleets.

THE ancients prepared for war by giving the youth a masculine and robust education; for there is an art of forming the body as well as the mind, of which indolence hath deprived us; but they studied and practised races on horseback and foot; swimming themselves and horses; leaping singly, and by ranks on foot and horseback; making long marches with heavy burthens: these were their sports, pastimes and shews. Their military constitution was so wisely framed, that much less service in war, than what is now necessary to make good soldiers, made them so; and all other parts of the gymnastic or palestra, that did not tend to give the body solid strength with robust

robust health, were totally despised; therefore music was regarded not only as useless but pernicious, as it softened the mind. The Lacedemonians allowed the measures of Terpander *only* in dancing.

So long as the Romans preserved their military system, they improved in the science of war proportionably as they did in letters, comparing the times of Camillus, Papyrius Cursor, Scipio, Sylla and Cæsar: after Augustus's days it was neglected; now and then revived, till (like brewed wine) there was nothing less than the juice of the grape in the mixture: at last the military constitution died, and with it discipline perished!



LE VIES.

L E V I E S.

THE moderns distribute these in-
to troops, companies, battalions,
squadrons and brigades; every one of
which should consist of the same number
of officers and men; for it is by no
means indifferent what that number is;
chance, or mere imitation should not
determine it, but reason and experience
only with regard to convenience and
advantage in evolving, marching, in-
camping, &c.

GREAT corps are thought more ca-
pable of discipline, to preserve it better
and less subject to accidents than small
ones; during the republic, her legions
were stronger or weaker, according to
the necessity of the times; if we then
prefer large bodies, by forming batta-
lions into brigades the moment they take
the field, why not make regiments equal
to them at once? there would be this
advantage in it, "they would have con-
fidence in each other and their offi-
cers," which does not always happen
in

in brigades. The Grecian phalanx* exceeded the Roman legion in number, as much as the latter (which in the meridian of discipline in Cæsar's time was 5000) did our *battalions*: four of which however at 800 men each (grenadiers and light infantry being detached) compose irresistible bodies, sufficiently powerful to bear down all before them.

AFTER a certain number of years in war, a Roman could not be compelled to serve any longer, but might enlist himself again; the French have adopted this system, and many think were we to follow the same plan our army would be speedier and better recruited; for several, after a five or seven years seeing the world, would enroll again; and they that inclined to return home, by recounting their exploits and *rewards*, would so influence the peasantry, that upon a royal proclamation, we should soon see our corps voluntarily compleated with the flower of the three kingdoms.

WHAT Diodorus relates of a Macedonian argyraspides of 3000 men is a little

* Properly signifies a Body of Macedonian Foot (16,000 in Number) drawn up in very close Order, armed with Shield and Spear.

little marvellous! he makes the youngest of them to be sixty years of age! the greater part 70, and some older! that they were vigorous and irresistible in fight, matchless in skill and dexterity from long practice with dangers they had escaped. Caesar's story of Crastinus seems a breach of discipline, 'till it is better explained. Read what Tacitus relates of the courage of Cecina from forty years service in the war!

DURING the commonwealth, the soldier was posted in the legion according to merit; rose by it, or was passed over by greater; size at that time was out of the question, though so much regard was paid to it then, that they entered none under 5 feet 10 inches, except in cases of extremity: but that in Roman measure is not quite 5 feet 7½ in English: * six feet in those days was reckoned a very high stature, and hardly answered to our 5 feet 9½. Some of the emperors preferred size to merit; moderns have done it since; but if it should be made a requisite, there are so few of a privileged height, that armies, in war time, could neither be composed of, or recruited by such. *De*

* The Roman foot is to the British as 30 to 29, nearly.

De toute taille bon levrier. Health, hardiness with a disposition to the business, any of these is preferable to size without one of them: husbandmen, of all others, make the best soldiers, being more active, obedient, enduring of greater fatigue, and thinking less harm than the *bourgeois*; besides their manner of life is more conformable to a soldier's in the field than that of any other.

As all men were registered to serve in the war, consequently all sizes were taken formerly; they that are enamoured with tall armies, and they that prefer numbers to worth, both think the same way (i. e.) wrong! for military endowments and acquirements are not confined to size, or victory to numerous bodies.

THEY, who don't care to admit or retain any one in their troops that measures more about the waist than the chest, say, "that a prominent belly is a sign of sloth and intemperance:" that all excess of body or mind is a violation of discipline, and a great impediment to the overcoming an enemy by industry, which Cæsar has declared to be no less the duty of a great captain than conquering by the sword.

THE

THE Roman youth were enrolled for service in war immediately on completing their 17th year; obliged to serve so long a time, then discharged and rewarded: they who chose to remain in the corps more than the term, were treated as *evocati*, (volunteers) held in high esteem with the army, as many of them in it clearly proved how much the general was beloved. Cæsar's troops were so affectionate to him and willing, that they became invincible, rushed headlong into the greatest danger, with a resolution nothing could resist!

PYRRHUS says to the commissaries appointed to raise recruits, " send me men " with sound and good bodies, and I " will make them good soldiers:" which the excellency of their military constitution contributed to bring about in less time than is possible with us.

THE Romans had no standing forces 'till the last age of the republic; they raised them so readily because all capable of bearing arms were registered and equipped fit to appear when called upon: They took the field so expeditiously, being all armed, exercised and perfected
at

at home in the use of their armour and weapons: they ended wars so quickly, it being the common interest to do so: and disbanded so immediately, because every one had an house and family to return to.

TUNING the fiddle takes up more time with us than performance did with them; an enquiry into the cause might be as invidious as curious: The standard of most nations excludes those whom reason and experience agree to be fittest for service, and estimates men as cannon, "by the weight of metal."

THE best use to be made perhaps of the hackneyed mode of discipline now in vogue, is opportunity to drop it; as any unexpected manœuvre, however imperfect, will occasion more disorder in hostile troops, than the regular attempts of which they have continually been forewarned.

THE fault found with the equilateral square by Xenophon, and his remedy proposed, is well worth contemplating: yet Crassus formed one, each side of which consisted of 12 cohorts or battalions.

talions. Anthony, in his engagement with the Parthians, was forced to retreat in a square; but Cæsar preferred the orb when 15 cohorts were invested by the enemy on their march: nay 300 of his soldiers being surrounded, threw themselves into a circle and made their way good! indeed we have already laid aside the square, and it is to be hoped other useless evolutions and manœuvres will share the same fate.



CAVALRY.

CAVALRY

THE Patricians served in this corps till they became tribunes of the legion; the public provided horses and maintained them: it is probable that 1200, or the complement proper for four legions, were always kept in pay, because they could not be dressed fit for service so expeditiously as their riders. See what Xenophon, general of cavalry, says to encourage his troops, who apprehended the shock of the enemy's horse.

CAVALRY are for discovering and giving intelligence of the adversary's country, posts, positions and movements: for spoiling and destroying what belongs, or might be useful, to him; and to prevent his doing the like to you: For retarding his march by falling on his rear, and in the day of battle to beat the enemy's horse that attempt the flanks or rear of the infantry. Marshal Turenne speaks much in favor of the valour, skill and dexterity of the Rozen dragoons, shewn in their attack of count Mercy; and the comte de Saxe is worth reading on the subject of cavalry.

D

IN

IN an attack of squadrons, the disabling an horse being at least equivalent to the destruction of a trooper, and to be executed with much greater facility, it is at these generous animals that infantry should be directed to aim their effectual blows.

THE Turkish militia resembles in several things, the armies of the ancients; the janisaries are not differently clothed from the people, except in their head-dress, which distinguishes them; neither do they wear arms in the city; even the grand Seignor's guard do not handle them but in case of alarms; the centinels at the gate and guardroom walk to and fro before them with a staff only in their hand. They live in barracks, and so many of them to a chamber; to each of which there is an officer or chief of the room or tent, as also a cook or caterer.

WHEN a company marches, a janisary attends them with a skin full of water, and several cups to give drink to them that are thirsty, and this business is so honorable that it prefers him to be captain or chia-bachi of a company, which is only obtained by merit, as the oda-bachi,

bachi, or chief of the chamber is by seniority.

The aga of the janisaries suppose to be a tribune; for when any complaints are made to him of them, he enquires what chamber they are of, then sends for the chief of it, delivers the delinquents to him, with orders to punish capitally, or otherwise, as they deserve.

THE janisaries are distributed into tens, hundreds and thousands; each ten have a tent and a chief as beforementioned; the boluc-bachi commands an hundred, as the chijai does a thousand; and every morning the officers go to receive orders from the aga.

THE grand Signior can raise 300,000 men in a very short time, by ordering in the bashas and sangiaes only with their servants and tenants, without any additional expence being incurred, for all maintain themselves: Such exact discipline is kept in their camp, that they draw a market wherever they are, because they pay punctually for whatever is brought. Travellers pass securely through their armies, and without any risk

WAR IN GENERAL.

PLUTARCH tells us, "war is an evil, and the cause of injustice and "bad actions." However it has laws and rules which honest men regard: a good general founds his reputation on his own abilities and virtue, not on the wickedness and perfidy of others.

"**THAT** civil war is an hundred times worse than the most unjust monarchy."

"**THAT** war and politics should never be two separate employments."

LYCURGUS forbade waging war on the same enemy too often; therefore Anitlochus, seeing Agésilas lying wounded by the Thebans, told him "it was what he deserved, for making them good soldiers against their will."

THREE things necessary for war, are good troops, a sufficient fund, and a faithful administration of the expence.

D 3

The

La guerre sous ses pieds soule toute la terre;
Sa bouche est un brasier, sa voix est un tonnerre;
Chaque doigt de sa main est un canon bruyant;
Chacun de ses regards un éclair flamboyant!

The allies would fain have had the contribution limited, but Crotonius the orator told them, "that war was not to be confined to a certain and fixed sum."

It is an allowed proposition, that the art of war is only to be learned in war: the Romans then must have excelled in this science, because for near 700 years, from Numa to Augustus, the temple of Janus was never shut but twice! the Greeks indeed were earlier masters of the art military, for cities at first were all separate states, each rivalling it's neighbour by trying his genius in peace, and strength in war. This produced such a perfect military constitution, discipline and science, that some think theirs to have been the best: and no wonder, if the men, who learn these virtues from necessity and the things themselves, know them better than schools and systems can instruct. A good education and theory assist greatly, and shorten the way to that knowledge we endeavour at by service in war.

WITHOUT a theory founded upon principles, whatever is done, is done by chance,

chance, as Vegetius expresses it, *non casu*, but *non arte* "but he that would war with success, must act on principles, not by chance." *Qui secundum optat eventus, dimittit arte, non casu.* "The enemies faults, rather than our abilities, were the causes of our success, and yet we take glory to ourselves for it."

Mr. Poyseur recommends reading to all warriors: we judge from bare circumstances; and when good and bad successes are equal between contending generals, that they are well matched: it may prove that, but nothing more.

BEWARE, when you march to the attack, that your columns be not separated from each other by rivers, woods, ravines, &c. but when these impediments are not in the way, it is necessary to keep them at a distance, that the army may the sooner form it's line of battle on arriving in the presence of an enemy. The order of march, the manner of drawing up, ought to be executed in all the rules of geometry, and according to the local knowledge of the country. The generals conducting columns should always

ways lead at the same height, keeping distances between them in proportion as the terrain widens or narrows, to the end of quickly forming: therefore how requisite is it to arrive at the given line together, and in the exact time ordered!

When all the columns are near enough to the enemy, the general (having reconnoitred the ground as much as is in his power) will halt them in the centre, first ordering them to form the line.

Those on the flanks he will probably extend to right and left, by saying, "gain such an height, windmill, tree, house, &c." which being done, a signal of cannon is to begin the battle, the 2d line forming about 300 yards in the rear of the first.

Suppose now, the first line marching in front to the adversary, can it be performed straight without opening or breaking? no, not without rules: all these movements are not even to be executed with rules, without great practice, of course without both, the march will be all confusion in a large army, nay even in a small one! 'tis not sufficient

cient that the generals leading columns know what to do, if the commanding officers of squadrons and battalions (as well as their troops) be not thoroughly broke to and exercised in these different manœuvres.

cond, because the first advantage of the column is generally the gain of loss of the battle; besides, outflanking the enemy gives great importance.

At all times that armies form lines of battle in plains, whether they march in front or along the front of the adversary, by extending themselves by flanks on any other manner, it frequently happens that some close to squadrons and battalions, and others halt them to leave great intervals between the corps may move forward, and towards be obliged to retrograde: this is one reason why the line is sometimes to be formed. The enemy who has drawn up sooner taking advantage of this disorder, falls upon and breaks you! which has occasioned the proverb that says "many battles have been lost, from not knowing how to form the order of battle." If this was an allowed truth in the times when armies were small, how much is it confirmed

ORDER

ORDER OF BATTLE

THE French always make their front line stronger than the second, because the first advantage or check among them is generally the gain or loss of the battle; besides, outflanking the enemy gives great superiority.

At all times that armies form lines of battle in plains, whether they march in front to, or along the front of, the adversary, by extending themselves by flanks or any other manner, it frequently happens that some close the squadrons and battalions, and others halt them to leave great intervals, so that corps may move forward, and afterwards be obliged to retrograde: this is one reason why the line is sometimes so ill formed. The enemy (who has drawn up sooner) taking advantage of this disorder, falls upon and beats you! which has occasioned the proverb that says, "many battles have been lost, from not knowing how to form the *order of battle*." If this was an allowed truth in the times when armies were but small, how much is it confirmed

confirmed now a days by *fatal* experience, when ours are so numerous! judge then, how dangerous it is to act indifferently in a matter of such importance! there should be rules established in this point, such as so many yards to a battalion and squadron, leaving an interval of twenty yards between each of the former, and twelve between each of the latter; as it is equally hazardous to charge too open or too close: the first admits of being flanked; the second throws you into a confused heap! a brisk artillery, properly distributed, will enable lines to be formed in face of an enemy, and contribute greatly to win the battle.

THE distance between the first and second line should be as aforementioned, that space being found most proper to perform all manner of movements upon, from the one to the other without confusion, according to the exigencies required: moreover, when the front line charges, the other sees coolly all that passes, and has time to sustain all together, or in part, at the will of him that commands, who should not expose himself too much, but take his post so as to discern how to remedy this check, or
make

make advantage of that impression: but should hills or woods interfere to obstruct his viewing the whole scope, he then sends the most experienced of his aides de camp to reconnoitre and wait the issue of affairs, who, on every important change, gallop back and report the event. Three hundred yards between line and line can only be given at fight if the ground will admit of it; but you cannot be too exact in that betwixt flank and flank of battalions and squadrons.

WHEN troops attack, they should move forward in a straight line, regulating their advances from their centre, not their right as many pretend; for if the line be long, dressing by the right is impracticable: whereas guiding yourselves by the centre removes one half of the difficulty. It will therefore be necessary in marching up to keep a kind of convex, and let the centre belly out a little, (not too much †) *that when the whole is ordered to halt, the right and left dress easily on it. If the terrain will allow it, 'tis not amiss to halt now* and

† The gaining ground too far a head by the centre, should it be necessary to fall back, it could not be done without going to right about! and what would be the consequence in the face of an enemy?

and then to practise, and the centre should always begin the *March* and *halt*.

When any body of your troops has beat that opposite to it, instead of permitting the whole wing, brigade or squadron to pursue, send only a part to hinder the enemy rallying; and make the rest fall upon the flanks of those that may still maintain the fight against you. This is the way battles are gained; but it is requisite commanders of battalions and squadrons should be apprized of this intended manœuvre before the action begins; for as the general officers cannot immediately be every where, so commandants of corps should not wait for orders to pursue, lest the enemy get too far off to be overtaken. These are the true functions of secondary generals, and not like some that post themselves at the head of the eldest corps, and engage personally like a captain of cavalry: they ought likewise to have none but officers of experienced capacities for their *aides de camp*, that know how to deliver distinctly and properly what they are the bearers of, that those who receive their orders may easily and without hesitation comprehend and obey them.

WHEN

When two armies are going to engage, our attention should be to contemplate their countenance, order and disposition. Epaminondas marched in the order of battle he intended to fight, that he might not be obliged (upon arriving in presence of the enemy) to lose time in breaking the disposition of his troops, which one cannot regard too much in great enterprizes.

In Plutarch may be seen what advantages there are in war from opportunity, place, arms, &c. that knowing how to make use of time has been of more service than arms; that there are occasions lost hardly to be remedied, which is the greatest expence of all, &c. &c.

Montreuculli and Turenne frequently mixed cavalry and artillery with the foot, that they might naturally support each other, and gave this reason for it; "that as armies were composed of these three parts, they ought to be so placed as to sustain and act together, their united forces in a manner being invincible! whereas, if posted at distances on right, left and centre, they could not be in time to assist one another, ther,

"ther, especially if the wings be routed; for then the infantry (having both flanks uncovered) cannot fail to undergo the same fate!" notwithstanding this sound doctrine, yet as the fashion of Europe prevails *otherwise*, we must blindly give into the mode.

Qui terre a, guerre a; says the proverb; therefore all governments ought to be provided before-hand for this unavoidable event, with men, money, a few equally fit to advise and execute, but above all, with a good military constitution and discipline. A writer observes, "the Gatti took the field only prepared for war; but the rest of the Germans prepared to fight."

WAR.

W A R.

THEY that have address enough to harass an enemy much superior in strength, and perform it without loss to themselves, deserve indeed the appellation of "masters in the profession," and their adversaries "that of apprentices." As adversity shows greatness of mind to the best advantage, so does acting with an inferior army most fully discover the ability of a general. Places well fortified are preserved by the merit of their works; ill garrisoned, by the merit of those that defend them.

CÆSAR excelled in all kinds of war, and rose superior to the greatest captains that preceded him. Sertorius, Philopamenon and Eumenes in particular, in defensive war only. Knowledge in ground, and the utility to be made of it, are absolutely necessary in all kinds of war, but chiefly in defensive.

SOME troops are better in actions of posts, than in general engagements: when this is the case, the commander in chief

* See G. Carleton's defence of Quebec, further on.

chief will put them to the service they are best adapted. Gylippus, by changing his order of battle, beat the enemy (that had defeated him the preceding day) on the same ground. Cæsar knew beyond any man how to lay hold on every advantage in war, and above all to seize time by the forelock.

MONTREUCULLI advises (when the army is weak, or composed only of cavalry) "to save all you can in your places of strength, and burn all subsistence in those at the enemy's mercy. Cover yourselves with intrenchments; extend them, if you perceive he intends to inclose you. Change position or posts; remain not in situations to be surrounded without fighting, or unable to retire from: distribute your cavalry in separate districts to incommode him incessantly. Either secure all bridges, passes, &c. or break and destroy them; flood the country, cut down forests to make *abbatis* to cover yourselves."

A GENERAL consummate in the science of war, with an excellent *coup d'oeil*, reduced to twenty thousand men against thrice that number of equal good-

E

ness,

ness, will be cautious in acting offensively in the open field: but always losing ground to avoid action, is not to understand the art military. To cover a certain district of importance to the nation, to abandon that which is less so, and to reduce the adversary to a small portion with his treble army, shew uncommon abilities; but a great commander will go farther. He will preserve the whole; protect the towns; hinder the enemy from investing any, by continually keeping him in suspense, upon a line of frontier always parallel, without suffering him to pass over its bounds and penetrate.

It being then necessary to occupy strong holds in a defensive war, there is no country whatever in which you will not meet with some of them; more especially if mountainous: therefore the spade, shovel, pick-ax and wheel-barrow, &c. should never be wanting, with abundance of other implements, as they are the needful resources to intrench, and put yourselves out of all apprehensions of a *coup de main*.

THE science of posts is none of the least qualifications in a chieftain, the study of which is too much neglected: burying oneself up to the ears like a mole, without scheming any thing beyond the intrenchment thus occupied, is merely resembling that animal! for if it can be turned by means of rivers (ever frequent in mountainous countries) how shameful would it be to depend upon such a work, and disgraceful to be left behind in it by an enemy! whoever establishes himself in such like places, should be able to communicate from one valley to another, and extend himself according to the movements made by the assailant, who, no doubt, will attempt to practice all *ruses de guerre* to give him the slip, or put the change upon him by a counter march, to parry which (against a superior force) requires the utmost vigilance with extraordinary genius.

ALL military persons ought to know, that there are few mountains (be they ever so horrible) which have not reverses where men may pass; therefore avoid getting far into vallies; and beware of a retiring enemy in such a situation, who

E 2 designs

designs perhaps only to draw you more and more into defiles by a pretended flight, in order (if you swallow the bait) to cut off your retreat and provisions, whenever he finds himself on a spot convenient for the *coup*!

WHEN you are reduced to the last extremity, the most hardy resolutions should be executed even if they border upon rashness! but above all things no occasion should be lost to force a passage with your chosen troops, before the enemy establishes himself, attempting all his posts that are practicable at the same time, and forming many false attacks to amuse and divide his attention: but night* is much fitter than day for these hazardous enterprizes, by concealing your order and disposition.

THE best expedient to be exactly informed of the nature of the country you would draw the enemy to follow you into, is to gain the peasants with large rewards and promises; who will conduct you through all the windings, reverses of mountains and posts the most difficult to be forced from: shepherds and sportsmen are

* Scipio observes that attacks made in the dark will strike greater terror into the enemy; nor dare their allies venture to succour them in the night time.

are excellent guides on such occasions; for without an entire knowledge of the spot and environs to be defended, you become incapable of acting; upon such like intelligences then, a general determines himself; especially in a mountainous country, marching (as it may be said) always with his plummet in hand, in perpetual diffidence and mistrust; regulating his motions from his discernment; occupying heights as much as possible; to which, should there be any roads or paths for the enemy to ascend on the reverses, he ought to make detachments with faithful guides to seize them: for were it known, how great the advantage those that defend high posts have over an enemy, he would not lightly engage himself in so perilous an adventure; as many instances can be quoted, “of an
“handful of men stopping whole armies
“in situations of this nature.”

SUPPOSE you intrench yourself in a valley, the strongest method is by forming an abbatis of trees; behind which dig a ditch of eight or ten feet wide, wherein throw numbers of men to fire continually at, or oppose with their *bayonnettes*, those that attempt to penetrate.

Or, if you have a defilé to pass between mountains, detach (according to the necessity) a body or bodies to possess themselves of the issues and heights that command it: these precautions taken, proceed to repair and make the roads all of an equal breadth to prevent filing off, which will retard your march too much; and if you meet with rivulets, lay bridges over them.

A DISCERNING general will beat up heights and bottoms at the same time, not only to employ the adversary in every part, but to hinder little posts from falling on his flank or rear during the conflict: besides many attacks are generally more successful than one, striking greater terror and causing more confusion; for although he may be repulsed in some, yet there's almost a certainty of succeeding in others, which often leads to a total *déroute*, as various examples can testify. I may add, that where a single attempt is only made, should it happen to fail, the ardour abates to assault others, who will be animated to defend themselves vigorously from the advantage thus gained.

THAT

THAT heights|| are commonly easier carried than other posts, I believe, will appear from this reason; their positions are generally regarded to be so strong and domineering that few men (perhaps the worst) with a young officer are left to protect them: on this supposition alone an able general seldom neglects attempting such places; and it is rarely found that he miscarries. This maxim is one of the best that can be employed, as an hundred remarkable events will prove; one of which makes against as great an hero as any of the age, viz. his own letter runs thus, "M. Daun having attacked me on an *billy ground*, where only half my army could act, I retired about half a league from my camp." In another he adds, "you will see by this detail, that this was not a battle, but an affair of posts *only*, by which

" the

|| In forcing passages over hilly countries, many good lessons are to be found in the memoirs of M. Villars; how he acted in 1703 to traverse the black mountains to join the elector of Bavaria; also the measures count Tallard took the year following to arrive with succours to the same prince, by the gorge of St. George, are very curious and useful to study: There one may read also in what manner he passed the same mountains that campaign by the gorge of Waldkirk with his whole army. *Diligence and surprise* will effect such marches; but it is of the last importance to be always able to retire, and this must be secured by leaving sufficient guards to command difficult posts, defiles, &c.

" the Austrians gained no other advantage
 " than that of dislodging my troops from
 " an eminence without daring to follow
 " me, and without being able to force
 " me to retire above half a league."

" All this partakes too much of the embarrassment
 that attends an attempt to disguise truth, and reconcile
 assertions with circumstances that contradict them! M.
 Daus's glory here is confessedly great!



OF GENERALS.

IT is not every one that can decide whether a general of consummate bravery with a moderate capacity, or of the most extensive abilities and middling courage, is fittest to command. Cardinal Richlieu gives it in favor of the first, because from his intrepidity, he will coolly make use of all his little judgment without being afraid: whereas the second will not be able to exert his superior talents, as fear and diffidence will intrude upon his ideas!

MARSHAL Turenne thought him the best general who committed the fewest faults; the same may be said of the best of men. The real merit of a commander consists in marching, incamping, subsisting and conducting an army well; he is to make himself beloved by his troops; use them to advantage; foresee the enemies schemes; harass and baffle their projects; take measures from their mistakes; and seize the best situations.

THE greatest part of the art military is to know how to form a plan for a whole

whole war; for from such a general system there result many particular incidents which regard the different countries designed to be supported or invaded. 'Tis true, all the world cannot attain this knowledge, neither is it necessary but for such as aim to arrive at the highest degree of military preferment. The gaining a battle does not depend solely on the chief, he contributes only in part: but to form the plan of a war, to follow and execute it thoroughly, the honor is his, without a sharer, that commands and conducts it.

AMONG the Romans, the general was not to purchase victory too dear, but to vanquish by industry rather than by the sword; and this was so sacred, that whoever neglected it, dishonored himself! therefore Cæsar (the most jealous of all men of his military reputation) avoided fighting when he could conquer by address, because the latter was his duty; and the army would have shared with him the glory of the one; the other was more entirely his!

In 1761, general Hodgson, commander in chief of the british forces at Belleisle,

Belleisle, having made a breach in the citadel of Palais, so as to insure it's capitulation, was twice importuned, by flags of truce from the governor St. Croix, to storm it, that he might surrender with glory ! but the English general (like the Roman heroes, preferring to conquer by address) returned for answer, " that he " knew the citadel could not hold out, " but must fall into his hands, the " having possession of which a day or " two sooner than necessity would give " it, was not worth risking the life of a " british soldier ! " St. Croix surrendered immediately, without being indulged in wantonly killing a few Englishmen to satisfy French vanity.

Louis the xivth said to the prince De Condé, " you sent my troops to be " butchered ! " no, Sire (replied his highness) " I led them ! " this passed as a *bon mot*, but would have disgraced a roman Consul. The prudence of Turenne is more to be esteemed than the rash actions of Condé ; notwithstanding the former, without ever exposing himself *mal a propos*, was killed by a cannon ball ! the other, after having braved death in a thousand mad attacks, died in his bed

bed in a very advanced age! the ways of providence are impenetrable!

SCRIPTO says to Fabius, you are honored with the title of Maximus, for only having kept an army together! while I (who have beat the enemy in a pitched battle) am simply stiled Magnus! true, says Fabius; but had I not known how to preserve troops, and harass the adversaries at the same time, you could never have had them to fight with and overcome!

THE principle in a commander of an army is to know how to force the enemy to fight, when he himself is strongest; and to avoid being drawn in to engage when weakest! but to be provoked to come to action, when it was not his interest, by the jibes and raillery of impertinent people, is inexcusable in Pompey. See Plutarch.

NONE knew better than Hannibal how to range an army in order of battle to advantage, according to the nature of the ground; or how to employ troops to the purposes they were fittest for; or dress an ambuscade; or find expedients in mis-
fortunes;

fortunes; or keep up discipline among people of so many various nations.* From himself alone he drew the subsistence of his troops, the pay, the remount of cavalry and recruits of infantry, with all that was necessary to maintain a great war in a remote country, against a powerful enemy for sixteen years! in spite of a *faction at home that thwarted him in all things!*

MAXIM. Don't suffer any thing superfluous, because it certainly deprives somebody of what is necessary, and greatly increases the *impedimenta belli*.

CAMBYSES says to Cyrus, did your *tactique* master give you any lessons of oeconomy?

Not any; he instructed me only in sundry orders of battle, replied Cyrus.

THE greatest knowledge in that was to little purpose (said his father) if the army should want provision, health, address or obedience: then mentioned the following heads, viz.

1st.

* The duke of Marlborough excelled in this art of governing different and obstinate national troops.

§ The king of Prussia seems to know the secret of making the war maintain itself, better than all the princes of Europe.

1st. How to order a march by day or night through fields, defilés, mountains, plains, &c. and incamp.

2dly. How, going to the enemy, or returning in fight of one.

3dly. THE order to be observed in passing by an enemy's fortrefs.

4thly. How to assault a breach, or disengage yourself properly.

5thly. WHAT is to be done in passing a river*.

6thly. How to guard against light cavalry and infantry.

7thly. How to put yourself suddenly in order of battle (on sight of the enemy) when on the march.

8thly. WHEN in order, how to receive him, should he charge your flank or rear.

9thly. How to discover his secrets and conceal your own.

ARRIAN

* See Xenophon's contrivance in passing a river in sight of the Cadusians assembled to fall on his rear, as soon as he began to pass.

ARRIAN celebrates a manœuvre of Alexander's in passing a river. 'Tis a pity he has not laid hold of the occasion in that place, or in his *toiliques*, to describe more intelligibly so fine an operation. It is more difficult to construe than Cæsar's description of his bridge over the Rhine; moreover, he leaves us in the dark, by barely saying, "that Alexander covered his retreat by placing his artillery on the bank of the river."—The only single instance of the sort we meet with among the ancients.

EXPERIENCE taught the ancients that there were advantages in time, place, order, armour and arms; all which should be studied.

A GENERAL should have acquired great experiences by long service; for the science of war is only to be learnt in

|| Cæsar's latin being so this description truly mechanical, 'tis difficult to translate it into English, with the proper technical terms. Arrian is still more obscure.

§ 'Tis said, the marquis de Spinola (however) had no experience in war, when he took the command in the Netherlands.

Had the king of Prussia seen any service, but that of the parade, when he put himself at the head of his army in 1740?

What Cicero says of Lucullus seems without foundation, for he had served in the Mæsic war, and after that with Sylla.

in war: he should perfectly know the country and the genius of the people, where he is to carry it on; the art military in theory and practice, as well as that of haranguing* and commanding. The French even think it of importance to be of noble extraction; for the more illustrious the birth is, the more respect it inspires in inferiors; but the English have no occasion for any such inspiration to do their duty. Cyrus tells us, that it does not shew such great talents to form a line of battle in front or depth, as in detaching many small parties, *a propos*, to fall upon and harass the adversary, which distinguishes a general.

ALTHOUGH officers are supposed to embrace the profession of arms from a motive of honor, yet it does not operate equally upon all. Troops are no longer formed of those ancient Romans, whom History treats of as so many heroes! some act from the noblest of principles, while others are only excited to virtue by ordinary sentiments: example, friendship, gratitude and sometimes interest, will inspire middling genius's with ideas and actions much above themselves; therefore

* Imperator, qui eloquentiam cum prudentia conjunxerit, quid in exercitu prestare non possit.

therefore a skilful general will soon discern the proper uses to be made of these different characters. To understand them more thoroughly, he should permit an officer of talents to approach him with ease and freedom; hold familiar conversation with him on his business; praise him after an exploit; console with him upon any mishap; another, much inferior in abilities requires as much management; the general should listen to his ill told detail with patience; help him in it, and encourage him; employ him properly in the enemy's country, and reward him for succeeding thro' meer dint of pains.

THESE are the principal means to gain the affections of the officers; I will add that of an open table, which should rather be plentiful than delicate; of easy access; free at all times to officers that come from distant quarters, under the honest pretence of paying their respects to his excellency.

THE general having once gained the hearts of his officers, will soon become master of those of his soldiers; whose good opinion of him is not less necessary.

F This

This is secured by his attention to all their wants; examination into the qualities of bread, meat, and every thing relating to their subsistence; visiting the hospitals and medicines; never exposing his men but in necessity; rewarding good behaviour; never refusing to receive and answer letters or petitions; pardoning with pleasure and punishing with regret.

MARSHAL Turenne hath often attributed the success of his plans to the practice of these maxims; and one cannot draw this great man, without painting them in the portrait.

To enumerate the qualities that form a Caesar or a Marlborough (beyond dispute the true born heroes as ever existed) the pen of Homer would be insufficient! all other generals have been justly found fault with, in some one or other part of their political or military conduct; but these two were of such superior abilities to all that preceded them, that their slips in politic or war (if any known only to themselves) remain hitherto impenetrable to others! I shall therefore dismiss this article before I am irrecoverably lost, as I feel myself sinking out o' my depth! with

with remarking a piece of very bad management, as well as impolitic for states to recal their commanders from a country they have acted in with eclat for many years, (the posts, produce and policy of which they are thoroughly masters of) either to please an haughty minister who wants to favour another, or for any court intrigue whatever! it being no easy matter for the successors to acquire the same local ideas, besides taking a considerable while to attain them! such a change can't be otherwise than prejudicial to the prince, as it is a given up point, "that one of the first qualities necessary to generals, is a perfect knowledge of the country wherein they wage war." What a shabby figure did England make all over Europe, after superseding the victorious duke of Marlborough, out of party pique! the Dutch have not yet forgot it, or entered heartily into any of our alliances since! and the English grenadiers made a regretting song, the burthen of which was

No victory can grace is now—,

—Since we have lost our Marlborough!

SCIENCE IN WAR,

IS that of the greatest of men, such as genius, talents, education, experience, and a sort of inspiration; but the mechanical part, which is the foundation of the other, may be reduced to a demonstrable system in regard to fortifying and expunging places, institutes of experimental fortification being an essay towards bringing this branch of military service to a regular science, by shewing it's object, end and means, together with those principles subserviently necessary. Such contemplations on war would point out and shorten the way to martial skill, deliver it from the tyranny of mode, and consequently from taking things upon trust.

THE ancients had theories on this art that were taught as other sciences; statemen studied war, and warriors politics, as they were not separate employments at that time: men of letters, who intended to write history and relate military transactions properly, applied themselves closely to the theory of war, notwithstanding all of them had served according to the custom of the age.

SCIENCE

THIS

THIS science, taken in the largest sense, is of two sorts; the one abstracted and cool, the result of great search and knowledge: the other genius and inspiration (as it were) a passion not in our power! the first of these may be called artificial; the second natural; the one, an acquisition, obtained by learning; the other, a faculty that cannot be acquired, but like other natural powers, admits of culture and improvement. In a word, nature and art must concur to make the ablest of men a perfect captain, which (with respect to Sir William Temple's opinion) "doth not happen in centuries of years!" but on the whole, war is a science not to be perfectly learned,* although much practice will make very good generals.

* The soldier of Turenne's army, that declined dismounting himself, or pitching his tent on arriving in camp at 12 at night, may be said to have learned the science of war in war. The marshal passing by him, asked, why he did not go to rest? he replied, because I know, sir, that you don't intend to remain here three hours! Turenne gave him his purse, rode off, and decamped in two hours afterwards.

STRATAGEMS OF WAR,

AGESILAUS says, they don't succeed but when the adversary has a suspicion that they are intended, and counterplots them; by which he may be drawn into the snare he did not expect: but they who think nothing about them, give no handle to be taken by. Might not cloathing your men in the enemy's uniforms be practised on occasions with eclat? Cimon, the same day he beat the Barbarian fleet near Cyprus, clad his men in Persian garments, surprized and cut off the land army of Xerxes, at the river Eurymedon.



VICTORY

VICTORY,

MAY be embellished by the manner of using it; and is the consequence and effect of good discipline: therefore should rather be bought with money, than money with victory!

Malo me fortunæ peniteat, quam victoriæ pudeat, says an author for Alexander; this thought shews a grandeur of soul above the common run of mankind, and worthy of that conqueror, if he was so great an hero as historians have handed him down to us!

THERE'S a proverb which goes "that Hannibal knew how to win, but not improve a victory." Caesar, after his at Pharsalia, retired to his tent, to consider maturely of the plan to be pursued to reap the advantage of the success; and it is said, he wrote there on his tablettes these words! "it is to day that I begin to enter into the path of glory, in which, if I don't support myself, by making proper use of this victory, my fall will be greater than Pompey's! personal reputation increases or diminishes in proportion as one knows how
" to

" to bear fortune. All my enemies,
 " now prisoners, shall be pardoned; Ti-
 " burtius shall have the confusion to see
 " me, for I will go into his tent and
 " make my peace with him face to face!
 " I will offer to every man of conse-
 " quence that hath followed Pompey's
 " party, the same conditions I did ye-
 " sterday before the battle, on account
 " of their friends that have adhered to
 " mine. Power exercised to excess grows
 " weak, but used with moderation, strong.
 " Galbinus is haughty and would be ca-
 " pricious in employment; Stertinus is
 " modest, and his virtue deserves the
 " favor fortune throws in his way: in
 " this manner will I act, and take my
 " precautions and measures so, as to be
 " in a situation to-morrow to rejoice
 " with the whole army; for he, that
 " exposes his person in action like pri-
 " vate soldiers, is only an ordinary ge-
 " neral; but he, who after victory, does
 " not testify more joy than they, is much
 " more beloved!"

FROM the foregoing reflections it is
 clear, that Cæsar thought nothing of
 what he had done 'till then, because he
 remarks, " it is to day that I begin,"
 &c.

&c. Fortune no sooner flattered him with hopes of arriving at the point in view, than prudence inspired him to think of the means to obtain it; we have read of many captains winning battles, but very few that knew how to profit by them; Cæsar observes here, that fortune disposes of victory; but a ripe judgement, a wise conduct and experience only know how to make the best use of it.

Hrs natural generosity, which appears in the pardon meditated for the prisoners of war, hath something inexpressibly striking! but what sets it above all praise is, that he does not even except his most implacable enemies: grand stroke of politics! for with this clemency he disarms the remainder, “as
“a drop of honey will catch more flies
“than a ton of vinegar.”

THE renewing of friendship in private with Tiburtius, to spare him the confusion such a meeting would have produced in public, shews that he had a noble soul capable of distinguishing an enemy of merit in the middle of a croud. His moderation in brilliant prosperity,
appears

appears in this, " that he changes no-
 " thing of the conditions proposed before
 " the battle, although the victory enti-
 " tled him to give laws to the adherents
 " of Pompey ! " this coup is totally pe-
 culiar to Caesar, and I believe has no
 imitator, but *one*. I know not whether
 there be a better maxim among all those
 practised by the moderns, notwithstand-
 ing their unwillingness to yield to the
 ancients in politics ; as it is certain, that
 he who holds the reins of government
 will not be long obeyed, if he does every
 day what he can ! ||

WE may further notice from this
 great man, that he was an enemy to vain
 glory, because he blames it in Galbinus ;
 as on the contrary he was charmed with
 the modesty that rendered Stertinus
 worthy his friendship ; but his clemency
 towards his particular enemies persuaded
 the people, that neither ambition or ha-
 tred induced him to take up arms, but
 the good of the republic *only* ; conceal-
 ing by this admirable artifice his plan,
 under

|| I have read of a buffoon of Philip's the 11th, of
 Spain, who said to that king one day, "*que ferois-tu,*
 "*Philippe, si tous tes sujets s'avisent de dire non, toutes*
 "*les fois que tu dis oui ?*" reflexion full of wisdom, and
 worthy of an origin more grave.

under the specious pretence of the interest of his country.

LASTLY, he puts off all rejoicings and sacrifices, 'till next day, as he would not lose the critical* minute for contemplation, by giving way to an unreasonable joy!

THE little reflexion man generally makes previous to his undertaking, causes the frequent repentance of it, which is only a natural consequence; an hasty resolution is often the fore-runner of misfortune; if a man employs some days to compose a speech to be made in public, ought he not with much greater reason take a longer time to meditate on an affair, in which depends the glory of his king, or the welfare of his country? Demetrius, son of the great Antigonus, answered his general one day, while he was impatiently teizing to give battle to Ptolomy, "know, Patroclus, that every
" event, where being sorry for it afterwards serves for nothing, ought to be
" wisely considered, and concluded with
" judgement."

* *Circumstantia enim hæc temporis validissima in assidibus hominum est, adeo ut quod nunc optimum esset agere, cras forsitan (mutatione temporis) inutile et malum sit futurum.*
Tacitus.

"judgement." Sertorius was slow to resolve, but firm in his resolution! this is being a great man: for though it be allowed on certain occasions, that a quick determination is best, yet it must be weighed, the necessity has no law, which obliges such hasty measures to be adopted: for if precipitation in design and slowness in execution produce favorable consequences, they can only happen by chance; and whoever risks in this manner, makes his life, (as well as that of others) a lottery, where for one that is lucky, ten will be found the contrary.

AFTER the battle of Charonea, Philip dismissed all the Athenian prisoners without ransom; giving cloaths to such of them as had been stripped after the action: by which (Polybius says) he gained a second triumph over them, more glorious than the first, and more advantageous. "For in the battle his conduct only conquered those present; his bounty and clemency gained the whole republic of Athens." This is truly embellishing a victory!

THE Consul's moderation after the victory at Chalcis was much more commendable than the victory itself.

ANTIGONUS

ANTIGONUS, using his victory with discretion, sent back Pyrrhus's head and body to his son, that they might be buried in his native country.

It being usual with troops to be off their guard after a victory; then is the time for the beaten army (with a body of fresh men) to attempt a surprize by escalade on some capital city or post.



QUALITIES.

QUALITIES.

A Fund for particulars (absolutely necessary for those in any command) and from which none that endeavour are excluded, is that of benevolence and clemency: 'tis impossible to dispense benefits to all: were we always giving, we should soon be exhausted: but goodness, humanity and sweetness of temper are universal and perpetual obligations.

The language of the *graces* (as lord Chesterfield terms it) is understood by all nations; and although one cannot do good to every body, yet one may be gracious, it being a coin many are contented with, and more pleasing, to noble minds, than money: the effect, the amiable character of Teluthius, had on the Lacedemonian seamen, may be found in Xenophon.

'Tis the chef d'œuvre of a general to engage the obedience of his troops by their affection for him: a talent so noble, that if Lucullus had joined it to his many and great qualities, &c. &c. Plutarch.

QUALITIES

THOUGH

THOUGH nothing gains more on the soldier than an *ex tempore* eloquence, for which there is so often occasion, and what we are obliged to practise daily in civil life; yet how rarely do we meet with any that excel in it! in Xenophon, you will find Proxeus the Bæotian giving a considerable sum to Gorgias Leontinus, for teaching him to speak and command. The above historian § was instructed by Socrates, and excelled in doing, speaking, and writing.

ALEXANDER confesses Homer to have been his master in the kingly science of war; but was instructed by Aristotle in those lessons necessary to a great captain: He is said, always to have had the *Iliad* under his pillow, and his favourite line was what alludes to Agamemnon.

CÆSAR'S speech to his army, unwilling to march against Ariovistus, is the masterpiece of military eloquence, and had a wonderful effect! and for such purposes, there was a tribunal raised in every camp, on which the general mounted, when he harangued his men. Flu-

tarch

§ Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platonem.

tatch mentions the influence Cato's speech had on the soldiers at Dyracchium.

THOSE of Hannibal and Scipio, before the battle of Ticinus are fine; but as Livy and Polybius relate them differently, 'tis likely they are the author's, and not the generals.—The shortest to soldiers are certainly best, for they are incapable of retaining long speeches. I am much delighted with one made by a French king to his army, while he was leading it to battle, viz. "*je suis votre roi, et vous êtes françois!*"

MANNERS characterize the age in which we live, are the sources of actions and conduct of our lives: they alone distinguish men; inclinations or habits can not, but as they are sensible and visible by deeds. One should have a disposition fitted to the business, and join the proper helps to the disposition, it being impracticable to force one's way against wind and tide; we make but a slow passage when either is adverse! the necessaria that form great captains are those that teach them to think, reason, speak and write: for who can govern themselves

themselves or others, that are ignorant of the reciprocal duties of society? how can they judge of the enemy's probable intention, without knowing his constitution, interest, means and resources? or what is best for themselves to do without a perfect knowledge of their own? without these qualities, a man at the head of an army is in the same circumstances with a ship at sea, without a compass!

GENERAL Gage, endued with every talent that constitutes a great captain, excels in the art of thinking, reasoning and writing well; —See his letters to Trumbull, Randolph and Washington. They are as capital pieces as any of antiquity. He has also the art of commanding to please all! for if he could not dispense favors to every one, his refusal was accompanied with the language of the graces. From these rare qualities, his excellency was intrusted by his country with the civil and military government of America at the same instant! which though rivals and so jealously opposites to each other *among us*; yet his address and skill united both;* and

G rendered

* Hancock and the select-men of Boston (the bitterest enemies of administration) in all their frequent remonstrances

rendered war and politics congenial in a
 British Constitution the most difficult
 task an English general can undertake
 without knowing his country
 as well as his enemy, and to acknowledge
 how feeble the inhabitants were of his attention for
 their preservation — and the
 without these qualities

head of an army is in the same condition
 finances with a ship at sea without a
 compass.

General Oge, endowed with every
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They are as clear as crystal, and as
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 business

P. L. A. N.

PERICLES tells the Athenians of the two things necessary for war: **MONEY** and a **PLAN**, and lays before them the properest to be followed. Long before this, Hecataeus, the Milesian, dissuades the Ionians from taking up arms against the king of Persia; but opposition prevailing, to shew that he was master of the argument, he laid before them the very best plan for carrying on the war: but they, not pursuing his advice in either, were undone! as the Athenians were by doing what Pericles had warned them against!

TH**E**R**E** are excellent plans of war in Demosthenes's orations: some of which miscarried by the people giving the command to those unequal to the execution.

SO**M**E have presumed to charge all Alexander's enterprizes with rashness: but with regard to the Persian war, the precautions taken before he began his march, and his conduct in Asia, shew he acted on a plan, part of which he communicates to Parmenio, and the whole

afterwards to his generals: by which the extent of genius in him, and solidity in the plan, is very apparent. (*Arrian.*)

The king of Prussia, in order to judge of each man's abilities, and what command he was fittest for, that he might avail himself of what was good in each plan, ordered his generals to draw up separate ones of the operations for the ensuing campaign, in which was to be comprehended the designs the enemy might be supposed to form, and the forces to be employed in the execution of each.

'Tis a maxim incontestably true, that on secrecy and diligence depends the success, or good fortune of all military enterprizes. A Prince, or his minister ought not to commit their plan to any but him that is to command and execute it. A general that establishes a plan for a war, upon the knowledge he has of the country, the strength of the enemy, of the skill of his antagonist, and of the intelligence to be drawn from the inhabitants, is a great officer: however correct maps may be, he will find little dependence is to be placed on them for the

the operations of a campaign; for posts, defiles, rivulets, fords, rivers, &c. are often found to be laid down wrong, when the army arrives on the spot.

One cannot regulate the state of the war upon the strength and quality of the troops opposed to the enemy, as there are certain countries where the weak may act against the strong; where cavalry is of less use than infantry; an able commander much over-balance the superiority of numbers, or advantage of ground; and the enemy (though three to one) will ever be shy to let a hero get at them.

It is the council^a at home that regulates the plan, upon the advice given by their general, of whose abilities they soon conceive a just judgment, by the intelligence he sends, and correspondence he holds with them; instead therefore of one, there should be several PLANS formed; that if some be disconcerted, others may be successful; a letter intercepted, a secret divulged, a word let slip improperly without reflexion, causes the miscarriage of the project (when there is

^a Parvi sunt arma foris, nisi sit consilium domi.

only ONE) of a whole campaign: an order executed too soon or too late ruins an hundred designs that necessarily concatenate and link together from the first measures schemed in the cabinet: in short the merest trifle may so change the face of affairs, as to oblige you to regulate the state of the war contrary to the original PLAN. 'Tis (after having taken the precautions afore-mentioned which regard the mechanism of war) that we are to concert the manner of carrying it on: ~~how long to continue it, to what point to~~ (A PERFECT knowledge of the enemy's frontier is indispensably necessary; as without it nothing can be undertaken; let the PLAN be ever so advantageous. A state (I believe) seldom engages in war with success, without preconcerting the operations with it's most experienced officers; a military project is delicate in the smallest of it's parts, each of which must be agitated with circumspection; it is not all to have well placed your pieces at chess; it is not all if your first movements have furnished a probability of winning the game. No. So a council of war must let nothing be wanting to follow it to a conclusion, as money, troops, &c. It shou'd not less consider what

what to do when victorious, than when the reverse may happen: to regulate matters for the good, as well as the bad fortune; and to have resources ready for pushing on the one, as well as preventing the fatal effects of the other.

Before you attempt to regulate PLANS for a country you are utterly strangers to, send persons (unknown to each other) to reconnoitre and see if they agree in their observations: few are to be found capable of this kind of business, which requires uncommon talents! many will solicit to be thus employed that are entirely unfit for such a commission! which is of such great consequence, that whoever recommends, should be made accountable for the performance. 'Twill be prudent to send others after the first come back, and all to make written reports: this is the touchstone of ability or ignorance.

Few know the roads that are to be taken in good or bad fortune. Had Earl Percy returned to Boston by the same way he marched out to Lexington in 1775, probably his brigade (with which he so judiciously covered the grenadiers

and

and light infantry of the army) might have been cut off! His lordship wisely foreseeing this consequence, with a quickness of penetration peculiar only to masters in the science of war, gave the rebels (who had way-laid him, and cut down the bridge at Cambridge over which he had passed in the morning) *the change*, by turning off towards Charlstown; thereby avoiding the roads that were lined with concealed thousands, and flying off by those where he was least expected, gained the important heights on Bunker-hill, where they durst not any longer harraß him! Thus extricating a body from such a dangerous situation, into which, nothing but the treachery and perfidiousness of rebels could have plunged it, would have puzzled the heroes of antiquity; and the more the manœuvre is examined into, the more it will be admired by the present age and posterity! This proves, that not only generals, but all officers, that incline to render themselves serviceable to their country, ought to be fully acquainted with every detour and bye-road in the neighbourhood of the place where they are waging war; but it requires a certain greatness of mind and talents, which nevertheless

nevertheless may be attained by diligence, being nothing else than a passion for arms.

Le coup d'ail, once thought not to be reduced into method, is now found to be learned by practice. With these two sciences then (so conspicuously abounding in his Lordship) where is it you cannot penetrate? You are with them enabled to regulate precisely the PLAN of a whole campaign upon certain principles.

When you undertake great things, you shou'd think of the means, by which the army is to subsist; and to have your rear free and open to prevent the enemy from intercepting your convoys. Small armies move with ease, the general being at hand to see every thing either on a march, in the field of battle or incampment: he can give his orders every where at will, and is never forced to quit an advantageous position from want of provisions, as he can find subsistence any where. In war, the alternative is such, "that what is of service to us distresses our adversary, & vice versa." All the projects possible to form can have no security, till you have most minutely revolved in your mind every obstacle an enemy can throw in your way, to frustrate them.

CAMPS,

CAMPs, TENTs, &c.

THOSE of the Hebrews are the most ancient of any we have account of; the disposition is worth considering: it was quadrangular, about twelve miles in circumference, and inclosed.

The roman camp was generally square or oblong; though we sometimes find them of a different form, for the sake of some greater advantage of strength or conveniency from the nature of the place.

The Lacedaemonians made theirs round, as the most capacious of any geometrical figure, and more defensible by equal numbers, than the same quantity of ground in another shape.

The forts (so very common in Ireland) called Danish, are round with a ditch, rampart and frequently a vault under the area within, large enough to contain the women, children, infirm and whatever was combustible, in case of an attack: some of them could lodge from an hundred to 150 families.

The Romans had a regard to health; especially of the two elements, air and water; to cleanliness, by the choice of a declivity; to convenience of fuel, forage and a market, if they were to abide any time: an aspect south-east was most desired with an open view; their tents held ten men; the Algerine contain twenty; the latter count the strength of their army by the number of them: those for the soldiery anciently were made of skins, very useful for other purposes; and at this time in Asia the erratic tribes use such. In Barbary, the people, who live always in tents, have them of cloth made of camel's or goat's hair. The Kalmuc tartars cover theirs with soft thick felt, each piece about the size of a deer-skin, but lighter.

Arrian tells us, Alexander used the soldiers tents to pass his army over any river that lay on his march, by sewing the skin close and stuffing it with straw; "that he passed the Ister by these means."

Thevenot describes the manner of making floats of skins; and went down the Tigris in one of them, which carried passengers and merchandizes.

XENOPHON,

XENOPHON, in his most famous retreat, mentions a proposal made to ferry his army over the Tigris on skins, as if the invention was then new: it is still in practice, for very lately some of our officers, that made an excursion from Gibraltar to Barbary, in their road from Tetuan to Fez, were ferried over rivers on skins; and in Spain it is common to see hogskins full of wine so well lewed, that no cask can be made tighter.

It may not be foreign to observe, that in Portugal they make bottles for liquor of pliable leather, which are the best of all others for soldiers.

ARRIAN informs us of another use made of their tent-necessaries, that they took the iron pins fitted for pitching, stuck them into the walls and scaled the town!

THE moderns are governed by mode, and the manners of the times force us to give into other people's taste! May I not ask here, whether hair, wool or linen keep out and throw off water best? which is lightest of carriage in wet weather? which is apt to be most damaged by

by being packed up moist? and which is cheapest?

It is wonderful with what ease and dispatch they put on and take off the baggage of the beasts of burthen in Turkey! "five or six men *only* unloaded at "night, and re-loaded in the morning "150 beasts (of which our caravan consisted) so readily, with so much ease "and quiet, that we hardly perceived it! "three men will charge an hundred "camels in about a quarter of an hour!" Belon shews how it is performed.

Long experience hath made the Mogul's army so prompt in pitching, striking and loading their tents, 'tis incredible! and for the same reason of practice, his camp has all the order and convenience this way of lodging is capable of. Therefore officers skilled in castrametation are to consider, whether art can make any improvement with us? One particular of the Mogul's troops is, "every person, according to his station "and business, has the same space and "place in every camp," as the Romans had.

ROMAN

ROMAN armies were not to lie a night in the field but in camps intrenched, the advantages of which were,

1. THEY were not to be surprized.

2. THEY slept in security with fewer guards.

3. ORDER and quiet were better preserved.

4. THE sick and wounded were better attended to, and out of danger of the enemy.

5. THEIR cavalry had no night guards.

6. DISCIPLINE and the secret better kept.

7. THE country was less harrassed.

8. THE army had a strong-hold wherever they were in the enemy's country; and a sure retreat in case of any misfortune in battle.

CONSTANT practise had made them so expert in field fortification, that it was done in two hours by the number of men the camp was designed for, and Pompey's at Pharsalia contained 55,000 infantry with 7000 cavalry, &c. &c!

As it was a fundamental of their military constitution not to hazard a battle till they had compleated their camp, Paulus Emilius suspended the ardour of the troops from engaging, for the reason principally that his was not fortified; therefore the military tribunes, that commanded the river kills, were reproached for fighting before they had chosen camp, or intrenched themselves. Caesar restrained his men from pursuing the enemy, because it was nigh dark, and he wou'd not have time to intrench and fortify; but, on another occasion, having routed them, while the pursuit lasted, he drew off a legion in order to lay out and prepare the camp.

EACH soldier carried on a march a palisade, which was a strong branch; in the trimming of it he left 3 or 4 boughs or twigs on one side, sharpened to a point and hardened in the fire; the camp being marked out, the whole (only quitting their shields) set about digging the ditch, commonly nine feet deep when near an enemy: of the earth flung up they made a rampart 4 or 5 feet high, which was strengthened on the outside by fixing these palisades deep in the ground so close, that

that the sharp boughs might cross obliquely with their points outwards, in this manner they supported each other, and formed an hedge bristling with thorns very difficult to penetrate. Polybius (from whom we have this description) agrees that the Greeks were not comparable to the Romans in this respect. The camp forming always a square, there was a gate,* or sally-port on each face leading across the rampart and ditch where guards were posted, the being absent or straggling from which was punished with DEATH; besides these, a number of soldiers were ordered as a picquet ready to march on the shortest notice. We admire with justice the order, discipline and detail of the service of the Romans, as well as their attention to instruct; who, from the tribune to the centinel, knew precisely their duty on every different occasion.

Polybius

* See Josephus as to the order of a Roman camp. Tacitus mentions the augural gate, which is supposed to be same with the

Prætorian,

Principal
to the left



Principal
to the right

Decuman, or gate in the rear, through which Pompey retired in haste after Pharsalia!

Polybius lays down this model to all belligerent powers.

THE moderns encamp in lines; the *reserve* (when the general is pleased to have one) is either in front, rear, right or left of the army, as it may best afford protection to the people bringing provision to sell. Wherever it be, it is an invariable practice, that it is not only out of all insult, but in perfect security. The court of France (not the commander in chief) always nominates a favourite general to command this body, who is not removeable from it, but by the same authority; formerly there was no infantry in this Corps, as cavalry more expeditionally gained the post necessary; but experience hath taught us, in the late wars, of what importance it is to have battalions interlined therewith.

THE incampment never *devances* the troops, when there is any probability of it's being molested by the adversary; but accompanies them till such time as the whole approach the *terrain* to be occupied, when the army will halt in columns or otherwise, while the ground is marking out.

H

CAMPS

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H

CAMPS

CAMPs of abode ought to be surrounded with cavalry and infantry intermixed; those of passage depend on the general's will for their security. A guard of horse, well posted and vigilant, is seldom carried off; it may be attacked, nay beaten, if the officer engages in an affair, instead of *prudently* retiring, till on his intelligence the piquets arrive to sustain him: the carrying of a guard is rather of relat to the individual than advantage to the public.

A CAMP generally receives the name of the village marked for head quarters, which should (if practicable) be behind the centre of the lines, out of cannon shot of the enemy, and not liable to be invested; to obtain the one and avoid the other, prefer an indifferent bourg to a grand one: the incampment to be nigh rivers, brooks, to get water abundantly convenient, and the field of battle in front of the first line; but neither commanded by heights or eminences from whence artillery may incommode them. To preserve sufficient water for a numerous body out of a small rivulet requires great attention; no horses admitted to ride in; no linen washed there, no kettles,

ties, or any thing dirty to approach it; but every one to draw in clean buckets what is wanting. To have this obeyed with strictness and punctuality, place centinels on purpose: by incamping always in the same manner (as much as the ground permits) the troops will be accustomed to their stations, and readier in turning out when required: but take care (wherever you pitch) to have it in your power to decamp at a moment, as well as not to be overflowed by the enemy, or torrents from mountains.

A CAMP shou'd never be too near a narrow river, unless you possess both sides of it; for otherwise the opposite small arms wou'd greatly annoy it: there shou'd be several avenues in the rear to retreat by without embarrassment. For which purpose, 'tis material to guard well all defiles leading that way; but if you are compelled to remain in one against your will, and want water, experience teaches us to dig wells; and by dint of labour it will be found: if muddy, you must then decamp at all hazards to avoid sickness. Hilly grounds are the healthiest and strongest, because the assailants are generally out of breath in forcing them:

but the safest camp is that under the cannon of a town.

EVERY officer knows (or ought to know) what is proper for the interior police of a camp, where the army is to remain; all filth from butcheries, dead horses, dogs, and the old necessary houses to be covered and filled up with earth; these cares fall upon the majors of regiments. The country people shou'd be prohibited from steeping flax or hemp in the waters that run by your ground, for at least 20 miles about it. Stagnated ponds or marshes shou'd be drained; and what is still of more consequence, the soldiers kept in from straggling, or marauding: they will either desert, or be murdered by the peasants; frequent roll-calling only can prevent these losses.

In the scene of action lies in an open level country, it is necessary that one fourth of your army be composed of cavalry: but if in a mountainous, woody, and close district, then a seventh part, or less may suffice.

PREPARATIVES

PREPARATIVES OF WAR.

THESE are disciplined men, money, ammunition, provision, hospitals, guides, spies, &c. &c. but first of discipline, on the exact observation of which depends the preservation of an army, that of a country and success of enterprize. Severity ought never to be relaxed on this article, for without it troops are more pernicious than useful; more formidable to their friends than foes! it requires time indeed to discipline and make men martial, but the trouble is amply requited by the consequences; they obey and fight better for it. Soldiers shou'd very rarely be pardoned a crime; the fear of punishment restrains them more than clemency; at the same time, any great action of theirs should not be buried in oblivion, but praised and recompensed. Crimes capital, among all regular armies in Europe, are sacrilege, treason, murder, desertion, theft, disobedience in important matters, mutiny, &c. &c.—In corporal punishments, some regiments drum out the delinquent immediately after infliction.

It is of equal importance that soldiers appointed to the battering and field pieces shou'd be thoroughly instructed and well trained to them; as it hath been frequently remarked, the guns are seldom well pointed or served; which will occasion unequal firings, and of little effect; to fire true, the platforms shou'd be solidly firm, not pliant; the powder all of one sort; which if you change the shot varies.

THE advantage of good, and the fatality of bad are so certain, 'tis amazing discipline should be so neglected among us, by contenting ourselves with evolutions and the manual exercise, which compose but a part of it; and in which the use of the legs is perhaps of more utility than that of the hands; as we find Cæsar (in a case of extremity) teaching his men a step they had not before been accustomed to.

III. disciplined troops confine the talents of the general; good ones give scope to his genius; as for instance, Peter the great and his Muscovites: a great captain will do something with bad, while the best are of small service under an

an insufficient commander. The roman youth vied with each other in valour, obedience and discipline: the latter preserves armies; the want of it has destroyed many. Misfortune in the field was passed over gently by the ancients; but neglect and transgression of discipline were unpardonable and punished: no suffering was thought too severe for them who endeavoured to persuade others to a contempt of it, or relaxation from labour; or who openly or secretly stirred up discontent. The spirit of sedition or cabal, (which is a species of madness) shou'd be extirpated; as nothing is more pernicious to armies, whether the patient be of rank or not: for we know as well as they did in the days of yore, that any contagion which affects discipline weakens troops more than sickness; but we are not so careful to prevent, much less to avoid the contagion of military virtues, as we do that of distempers. Our *exercise*, how feeble is it in comparison of theirs! they never taught any motion but what was necessary in action or in marching; they shewed the easiest way of performing it; and distinguished them who joined address to valour; preferred conduct to bravery and the wisdom of preventing

venting faults to the disagreeable remedy of punishing them. It was their constant maxim, that war shou'd in some degree support itself; not to make peace but when victorious, and to subject as well as subdue; therefore they never destroyed the people or wasted their country: They were not to kill an enemy that submitted, or even to sell him; sensible that the power of the state consisted more in the number of the people than in the extent of territory, and that they could never want land who had troops sufficient to conquer it.

OBEDIENCE is the foundation of discipline, and there was no other way to preferment among the Romans, than through this rugged path; it was made the first step towards command, and that over one's self is a great recommendation to the command of others. Marius remarks, " They envy the dignity which
 " the free choice of the people has conferred upon me! Why don't they envy
 " the pains and perils I have gone
 " through? the wounds I have received
 " in battle? I have obtained command
 " by long obedience, they wou'd command without having obeyed!" Livy tells

tells us of 40 Knights being degraded by the censors for disobedience! and Pliny, "that the censors deprived a roman knight for a pert answer, which was "disobedience to respect established by "authority." From good discipline and the manners of the times, the ancients had fewer wants and were more abstemious.



MONEY.

M O N E Y.

ALL the world acknowledge this article to be the sinew of war, for without it all is stagnated ! it ought to be proportioned to the consumption necessary, for the French say, "*point d'argent point de Suisse !*" and we; "no longer pipe no longer dance !" and so I dismiss this ingredient, with what Pericles told the Athenians, "that war must be carried on by a stock of money, and not by the tardy donations of allies or such taxes as they could collect; that want of a fund wou'd be the enemies greatest hindrance, as it must come in so slowly; and the having none beforehand, retard their operations and frustrate opportunities : for that success* depended on a store of coin."

FORMERLY states laid by an annual sum sacred to war alone. Glory was made a fund among the ancients ! it spared the *public treasure*; lengthened out provisions; shortened painful marches; lightened labour, and was inexhaustible !
but

* The rebels then must ever be unsuccessful !

but when gold became preferable to glory, both were rendered less serviceable.

OECONOMY is a fund, without which the greatest provision and income will be insufficient, and is of more advantage in war than in any other cause of expence; good discipline with a small bank will do more than the largest treasure without it!



AMMUNITION.

AMMUNITION, PROVISION.

THERE being particular directors for these departments, I shall only remark, that the commissaries and provost form regulations in regard to the latter, comparing the first cost, and making allowances for danger and trouble. Every success may be expected from troops well supplied with both. A French officer says, " an army is a monster for whose belly you must provide " nourishment before it can move ! " Desertion, sickness, neglect of duty, animosity of the peasant defending his property will be the effects of want, scarcity or bad provisions ! ammunition bread to be made particularly good ; therefore 'tis best to have portable ovens of iron (like the Prussians) to bake on the march, as a waggon will carry in flower three times the quantity that it can in loaves. Butcher's meat never to be served to the soldiers fresh killed, because it is heavier hot than cold, by which they are cheated in their weight ; beer and spirits are not so necessary, as both may be dispensed with : but profit draws retailers of each after a camp.

NOTHING BUT BREAD

BREAD AND CORN.

CÆSAR followed the Swiss for 15 days together in such a manner, that his van and their rear were hardly more than five miles asunder at any time ; but as the period for delivering out corn approached, the soldiers having only for three days remaining about them, he gave up the pursuit. What a weight must each man have carried ! for every one was allowed a *modus* of wheat for 8 days, which amounted to two pounds and an half per diem ; and Pliny authorizes me to say, “ a *modus* weighed “ about twenty pounds,” and the bread made of it one third more than the corn ! the allowance was large, because it was the readiest, wholesomest and heartiest food for mankind, and the soldiers accommodated it several ways for his use : he baked cakes, dressed frumety, and boiled it in milk or water with other things mixed ; it is said, what we call *bowly wheat* derives from this.

EVERY legionary always carried 8 days bread, twice and thrice as much on such extraordinary occasions as a forced march,

march, or sudden irruption into an enemy's territory; by which the charges of the army were much lessened, and the soldiers readier for any enterprize than those who rely on mills, bakers and ovens; for they were bred to depend on themselves in feeding and fighting, and as little on others as possible; besides all discovery of their situation was obscured by having no fires in their camp to dress victuals with.

MARSHAL TURENNE acknowledges, "that as the french troops under his command were accustomed to have bread found them, and cou'd not leaven it themselves as the germans did; he was not able to follow and harass the enemy," the Russians at this time serve their armies with wheaten meal instead of bread,

THE Romans that received orders to take 22 days corn with them, &c. &c. it is imagined to be a mistake, and the burthen too much for the soldiers to support together with their arms and necessaries: though Livy and Cicero both mention their carrying a month's allowance. Vegetius also recommends exercising

cising the young recruits, with sixty roman pounds weight, a just days march, which was twenty of their miles.

"As soon as the fleets arrived, the proconsul sent the cohorts one after another to the port by the shortest foot-path; there they loaded themselves with corn, and soon restored plenty."

In queen Anne's war two pence was stopped from each man for a ration or two days bread, which only cost the government seven farthings! In Flanders, the general (it was said) took the farthing to himself; in Spain, the duke of Argyle let the captain have it; but in both cases the soldier was wronged! which should never be suffered! they afterwards discovered it about 1757, and put it to the same use. May not this be the aim of the Wolf-Indices?

In the mean time of the 10,000 Greeks, the first with numbers of herives in some of the villages they quartered in, and eat greedily of the honey I Xanthos will inform you of the strange effects of it. The flowers the bees

SUSTENANCE:

SUSTENANCE.

THE Lacedemonians sustained their army at great hazard and expence in the island of Sphacteria: and, amongst other nourishments, sent them bottles full of poppies tempered with honey and pounded linseed: which must have been of vast efficacy, considering the cost and difficulty of transporting them.

WHILE Protagoras was painting the celebrated picture of Ialysus, he lived upon boiled lupines *only*, which satisfied hunger and thirst at the same time.

In Sardinia, the Romans found a root called *Clara*, of which they made bread: they afterwards discovered it about Dyrracchium, and put it to the same use. May not this be the yam of the West Indies?

IN the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, they met with quantities of beehives in some of the villages they quartered in, and eat greedily of the honey! Xenophon will inform you of the strange effects of it. The flowres, the

bees

bees fed on, which caused the honey to be so incommodious, are well known: is there any reason assigned for the effects of the other vegetables? Consult Dr. Hill, and particularly about the poppies mixed with honey and lint-seed.

ANTHONY's soldiers, retiring from Media, were obliged through want to feed on any roots they could find; one of which deprived those of memory that eat it, and killed them in a little time! I remember many of the royal N. British dragoons that had boiled the *hysscyamus albus* in their soup at Nistle-roy camp in 1748, were, immediately after the meal, seized with a phrenzy and giddiness! but they all recovered. Cæsar, in the african war, fed his cavalry with *sea-wreck*, or *jingle* washed well in fresh water: this might have been a good substitute for hay at Boston, which was very scarce in 1775.

I LIQUOR:

LIQUOR.

PLATO and Aristotle acquaint us, that the carthaginians prohibited drinking wine in their army; the soldiery were only allowed water except on extraordinary occasions; when they undertook any painful labour a little vinegar was served out to them: Hannibal was forced to cut ways through the Alps by incessant toil and fatigue of his troops, for which he frequently refreshed them with vinegar, which gave rise to the fable of splitting rocks with that acid; and for the same reason it became one of the articles of provision in the roman camp; but long before these times the Jews recruited the fainting spirits of labourers in harvest-season with vinegar. See the story of Boaz and Ruth in the bible.

WINE given to them much fatigued and spent is hurtful! therefore Hector refuses the juice of the grape which Hecuba tendered to him after a long combat, and gives the above reason. Most of the moderns are entirely of a contrary opinion;

opinion; for if we wou'd use it in moderation, we shou'd have no occasion for any other medicine.

Amis de la bouche & du cœur.

Aimable & superbe Vainqueur.

to lead back in the night to the garrison, such of us as were wounded as the drivers too frequently had them ill on the road, and sometimes abandon them looking in thought, it will not be amiss to send some of the people with them to prevent this kind of neglect.

1788

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.

LYCURGUS was the first among the greeks that introduced hospitals for the comfort of his fellow creatures ; and an army without them will perish very soon, from the actions in a campaign and distempers attendant on camps ! they are of two kinds, those established in towns, and those that follow the troops ; the latter ought to have many more surgeons than physicians or apothecaries, as well as a number of wag-gons for conveying their implements, dressings and every thing useful. When the carriages bring bread to camp, it is usual to send back in them, to the hospitals in garrison, such of the sick and wounded as have the worst cases ; for which reason they are ordered to assemble at the provision park at the time of delivery ; but as the drivers too frequently treat them ill on the road, nay sometimes abandon them sticking in sloughs, it will not be amiss to send careful people with them to prevent this barbarous inhumanity.

GUIDES.

GUIDES,

IN an army, are as the eyes to the body! feed well and pay high to these necessary people: there is always a captain of the guides furnished with a number of horses to mount them when they are to lead cavalry; and you change and renew them as fast as you penetrate into countries they are strangers to. After they have been examined *separately* about the roads you intend to march by, they shou'd be guarded asunder, but not to create suspicion, lest they escape and give intelligence. Each column is to have one of them at it's head, who shou'd be carefully watched on night-marches for the above reason; and if you fall in with the enemy, he should be tied,* because

I 3

the

* We have so many examples of guides (some even sent by the adversary) conducting detachments in darkness, leading them designedly into destruction, and giving the slip at the time of execution, that one cannot be too vigilant on such occasions—Appian relates, “The senate having employed Cervilius to march against the Lusitanians, Pompeius (a general in the enemy's service) disguising himself, comes and offers his assistance to the roman to carry off a large body of the rebels. Cervilius takes the bait, follows his false guide into an ambuscade, where he is no sooner arrived, than surrounded; and all his people cut to pieces!”

In

the apprehension of danger will make him try every effort to get out of it. The captain ought to be an officer of ability, conversant in many languages, and always amendant on the commander in chief when he rides out.

In 1691, Fenouillet ravaging Savoy, surprized Gavillan, which ought to have stood a siege. The Savoyards retired to the quick, hired an able country-fellow to go to the french general with particular intelligence how he might carry off the garrison of Veillan, which relieved every fifteen days: The Marquis immediately formed the plan; but, upon reiterated questions to the peasant, found him so well instructed in his lesson, that he began to distrust. Nevertheless, being the day of execution, he in the morn of it gave privately counter orders, and put it off for fifteen days longer; and going himself to reconnoitre the motions of the enemy, found them in every effectual disposition utterly to exterminate himself and men.

SPIES.

S P I E S

REFUSE none, but mistrust all; for if it be a dangerous profession, 'tis equally hazardous to him that depends on their intelligence. This is a large field to treat of, for you ought to have from the court to the cabin; statesmen, soldiers, clergy and countrymen: sow them in the enemy's camp without their knowing each other; and when you write to one of them, sign it with the name of his relation, that in case the letter be intercepted, it may appear to come from his own family, who only enquire after him, desiring a little news.

Spies shou'd insinuate themselves into the service of the commander in chief, and other officers of distinction, who are generally fond of english horses and grooms: But beware they have not received *double fees*: for this is sometimes the case in armies, as well as elsewhere; if you find their reports agree with those of the country people coming to market, execute your enterprize without further hesitation, I shall close this boundless subject

subject by a few observations (viz.) that an engineer may be employed in this dangerous errand, with great safety and no discredit (it being for the public-weal) by attending an officer with a flag of truce as his livery servant, whose horse he may lead about during the parley, pretending lest by hard riding he may catch cold; and in that manner make all the observations he can for the service of his country.

'Tis not impolitic, when you apprehend a traitor among your Spies, to appear to believe him; as you may thro' him deceive the adversary, by employing him in a matter you have no intention to execute, and which he will not fail to communicate to your antagonist.— Other things to be guarded against, are those skulking about your own camp, who should also be informed of the direct contrary march or enterprize you intend to undertake: these methods answer better purposes than hanging them. They must be all well paid, either by the lump or annual pension, if their services merit one or t'other; and if it be true that the great duke of Marlborough once gave £10,000, to a Spy, I would advise

advise his successors in command and council, "never to lose the hog for an
"halfpenny worth of tar!"

HAVING run over the necessaria pre-
mised to preparative war, I beg leave to
touch a little *en passant*, on a few of it's
concomitants. Viz. baggage in general,
sauvegardes, passeports, secret money,
contributions and prisoners. Under the
first head I include the whole *impedi-
menta belli*, the march of which must be
so regulated as never to interfere with
the lines, and wheel-carriages reduced
in number as much as possible, because
they break up the highways! Mules and
pack-horses are easier moved from camp
to camp, for they can cross moors and
places impracticable to the former. The
hardest and best roads to be assigned the
artillery and waggons, as their weight
cuts deeper into the ground; having
this

Prince Louis de Baden ordered that all baggage,
which went out of the line it ought to keep in, should
be immediately plundered, not even excepting his
own: and the generals, that were directed to see this
order obeyed, put it in execution so punctually as not
to spare theirs. This was the only method he ever
could find to prevent his army's being obstructed on
it's march. Might not this pillaging create a confusi-
on? And an enemy in ambuscade take advantage of
the disorder?

this regard always, not to send them at any time too great a distance from the columns.

With respect to sauvegardes, none but the commander in chief can properly grant any; and, "whosoever of our forces employed in foreign parts shall force a sauvegarde, shall suffer DEATH," says the 17th article of the 14th section of the articles of war.

PASSEPORTS granted to individuals by the powers at war, are by agreement among these princes also sacred.

SECRET service money, whereby intelligences are gained, shou'd never be enquired into by the government; for he is unfit to command that wou'd abuse this confidence.

By the custom of war, you may oblige the conquered countries to furnish labourers for working parties, when you have either lines, redoubts, roads to make or repair: you must put them under the direction of strict officers, or they won't work in danger. I only mention this, as I saw it once attempted to be put in practice

practice at the siege of Palais ; but the boors were stubborn, and wou'd not strike a stroke.

POSTHUMIUS, being strengthened by the alliance of Hiero, reduced one half of his Army ; which made the campaigns less expensive, but their operations less active.

MONTESQUIEU observes, that it is political and œconomical for princes to keep foreign mercenaries in their service, if their dominions be too extensive for their own ; but with this caution, they never shou'd exceed one third of the national troops in the state, camp, garrison or quarters *at any time*.

PRISONERS of war are allowed by all civilized nations a ration of bread *per day*

• The savage, barbarous and most torturing cruelties (far exceeding those exercised by papists upon protestants in England, Ireland and France) of the american rebels to the King of England's liege subjects, totally excludes these miscreants from any christian appellation whatever ! I will only mention one instance among many, which is more infernal than tarring and feathering : viz. stripping a man naked, putting him cross legs on a rail full of splinters (cleft triangularly) the sharpest edge upward, then carrying him on shoulders 'till he expires (for they won't let him fall off) humming, a tory, a tory ! *Manfrum ? horridum ! inferno ! Dei cui laudem adimplem !*

day each, and money on account to the Officers; when they are numerous, the power, to whom they belong, generally appoints a person to be depended upon among them to pay the rest their daily subsistence, deducting the price of the bread,

OFFICERS are always allotted a certain extent of country for health sake; therefore never should exceed their bounds, as it might give a pretence for a closer confinement. None, out of frolick, shou'd ever attempt making their escape, as their comrades that remain are in consequence shut up for a while afterwards! But here, I am speaking of the polished potentates of Europe, Asia and Africa only!

An army shou'd never incumber itself with prisoners, 'till the battle be over, unless some of high rank be taken; as great inconveniencies obvious to every body might happen therefrom.

MILITARY

|| A french Fantassin having made a prisoner of consequence, was much importuned by the captive to let him escape for a purse of Ducats: to which the soldier replied, " Were you my prisoner, your ransom shou'd cost you nothing; but as you are my king's hostage, neither gold or jewels shall bribe me!" Louis preferred him to a regiment for his noble way of thinking.

MILITARY ACTIONS.

THEIR execution depends on the troops, and success on the goodness more than on the number of men; for bad soldiers confine the talents of a general, are as expensive as the best; on the contrary, genius in a chief, and a confidence in the army of themselves, comrades and officers, reckon for thousands and ten thousands in the day of battle.— Much service, with variety of good and bad fortune in many actions of war, will create this confidence, and produce this genius, which are ever improveable by education.

At the battle of Potidea, Alcibiades being grievously wounded, Socrates (who lodged always in the same tent with him, and fought by his side on that occasion) defended him when he fell, prevented the enemy from stripping off his arms and getting possession of his body! Eight years afterwards, at the battle of Delium, Socrates being hard pushed in the retreat, Alcibiades stuck by him and brought him off. In the first of these actions, that general served on foot, in the second on

on horseback, and Laches highly commends the philosopher's valour.

It hath been remarked that the french armies in germany in 1760, and the last war lost more men by surprizing posts, parties, &c. than by general engagements: indeed the good will of the people, that served their countrymen as spies and guides, contributed as much to the misfortune of the french, as the vanity attributed to that nation. The romans were so vain of doing their duty, that they would not survive the shame of having neglected it.

MILITARY virtue, or the art of commanding, like all other useful things, is to be reduced to practice and exercised continually. Who can advise a king, that at his age amuses himself with studying instead of shewing what he has learnt of war? Philopemen speaking of Ptolemy.

A COMMANDER in chief ought not to content himself with being virtuous, but shou'd render those so under his command. The duty of him that governs is never to advance weak or bad men,

men, or give his confidence to such as are likely to abuse it, and this lesson shou'd be got by heart.

THEY that know the secret, or the fort and foible of the enemy, are better able to hurt him, than those that are ignorant of it.

SEVERITY is not feared or apprehended but by such as do amiss, and may be the effect of goodness and humanity. Plato remarks, " that the best general was of little use, if his army was undisciplined and disobedient," thereby intimating, " that the virtue of obedience, as that of commanding, was owing to a good education."



DUTIES

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS,

MAKE the common good but once a *fashion*, and people will give their minds to it, vie with each other in expence for it as they do now in gaming, entertainments, equipage and frequenting all public places. Read what Simonides says to Hiero on the occasion; and how Philopæmen turned the luxury of the times to the service of his country! What prize would they deserve that propose the most advantageous scheme for converting our vices to the benefit of the community? What a figure do some nations make by a misapplication of actions, which otherwise might be of the greatest utility!



DUTIES

MERIT,

MERIT, RECORDS, REWARDS.

EVERY legion kept a register of merit, in which the exploits of individuals were recorded ! After the taking of Jerusalem, Titus ordered them to be read in full Assembly, and with praises, gifts or promotion rewarded each according to desert. Had we this encouragement, what great men would our army produce ! but which among us without interest (a paltry word indeed) can expect to be more than a lieutenant colonel after 40 years service, with probably the mortification of having seen many younger officers of power and credit skip over our heads in that period ? 'Tis only in war where talents eclipse favor, and merit takes rank of interest ! See Liguftius his speech for military honors, rewards and a noble way of thinking.

CÆSAR placed a lieutenant at the head of every legion, to be an eye-witness of each man's valour in order to reward it, and then began the battle. What honors he conferred on Scæva the centurion for his gallant behaviour !

When the consul Mancinus retired, the enemy made themselves masters of his camp, and among the booty found the public registers and papers of merit. Is there any trace of the form, purport and method of keeping these books, and by whom? Arrian mentions, several that were picked up after the action of Gungumela, containing orders and dispositions for the troops that day: also a book in which was the order of march and battle against the Alani. When M. Numidicus was accused of extortion, and would have produced his books in his justification, his reputation was so great, that his word was taken without examining his accounts. *libra auris*

The present king of Portugal rewarded the count de la Lippe, for his important services, in a new but most honorable manner, by presenting him with six pieces of golden cannon and carriages of such a weight, that a strong man could not sustain one of them at arms length horizontally, without being over poized.

The Vth regiment of foot has three different orders for their private men,

(viz.)

(viz.) a gilded medal larger than a Johannes hanging on a button at the left lapel by a ribbon (as the Croix de St. Louis of France) in the most conspicuous part, with St. George and the Dragon (the ancient badge of this corps) on one side, over which is this Motto,

Quo fata vocant !

On the reverse, Vth. FOOT. MERIT, Seven years good behaviour entitles a soldier to this honor, with which he is invested at the head of the battalion, by the hands of the commanding officer.

THE 2d Medal is of silver as large as a three and four penny piece, and differs only in this respect from the other, *Reward of fourteen years military merit.*

THE 3d is also of silver with this addition. "A. O. after twenty one years good and faithful service as a Soldier, hath received from his commanding officer this honorable testimony of his merit." He also has an oval badge of the colour of the facing on his right breast, embroidered round with wreaths of gold and silver, and in the centre, *Merit*, in letters of gold.

THE soldiers thus distinguished are such only as never have in 7, 14 and 21 years incurred the censure of a court martial; and should any of them by misbehaviour (which rarely happens) forfeit his pretensions of being longer enrolled among the *Men of Merit*, the medal is cut off by the drum-major in the same public manner it was conferred. Earl Percy, the present Colonel, ever foremost in meritorious deeds, keeps up this order with all the proper dignity it deserves; and from the good effects produced by it in this corps, it were to be wished others wou'd follow and attend to so laudable an example.

THE 2d regiment of foot had three colours as a distinguishing mark of honor; his Majesty's arms were in the centre of the first; the Queen's cypher in the centre of the second; both of which were in other respects *Unions*: the third was sea-green (the original facing of the corps) and to the best of my recollection, the Colonels arms or crest were in the centre. On our marching over island bridge into Dublin duty in 1750, this last mentioned colour (I being then third ensign) was, by order of general Fowke,
 taken

taken out of my hands, furled and never flew since ! The men grumbled exceedingly, I felt myself hurt at being deprived of an honor no other corps then enjoyed ; and which this had carried since it's creation in 1661. Whenever the King reviews it, as soon as the colonel presents the return, his majesty most graciously hands it to his royal consort (if there) it being the *Queen's own royal regiment of foot*, of which her Majesty is colonel.

THE royal regiment of welch Fuzi-
leers has a privilegeous honor of passing
in review preceded by a Goat* with
gilded horns, and adorned with ringlets
of flowers ; and although this may not
come immediately under the denomina-

K 3

tion

* Every 1st March being the anniversary of their
tutelar Saint, David, the officers give a splendid enter-
tainment to all their welch brethren ; and after the
cloth is taken away, a bumper is filled round to his royal
highness the Prince of Wales, (whose health is always
drunk to first that day) the band playing the old tune
of, "*The noble race of Shentia*," when an handsome
drum-boy, elegantly dressed, mounted on the goat
richly caparisoned for the occasion, is led thrice round
the table in procession by the drum-major. It happened
in 1775 at Boston, that the animal gave such a spring
from the floor, that he dropped his rider upon the table,
and then bouncing over the heads of some officers, he
ran to the barracks with all his trappings, to the no
small joy of the garrison and populace.

tion of a reward for *Merit*, yet the corps values itself much on the ancientness of the custom.

THE 3d regiment of foot, raised in 1665, known by the ancient title of the old Buffs, have the privilege of marching thro' London, with drums beating, colours flying ! which the city disputes not only with all other corps, but even with the King's guards, going on duty to the Tower ! It happened in the year 1746, that as a detachment of marines were beating along Cheapside, one of the magistrates came up to the officer, requiring him to cease the drum, as no soldiers were allowed to interrupt the civil repose. The captain commanding (an intimate friend of mine) immediately said, sir, We are marines—Oh ! sir, replied the alderman, I beg pardon ; I did not know it ! pray continue your route as you please.

In 1759, the french king instituted a military order of Merit to dignify protestant officers, who cou'd not be admitted into the class of the *Croix de St. Louis*, which is only open to roman catholics. During my stay in Paris in 1764,

1764. I knew an English officer to whom one of these was offered for five *Louis d'ors*! but as he cou'd not shew cause, wherein he had been any way serviceable to that state, the bureau wou'd not issue the medal.



TRIUMPH.

more of virtue should be wond'ring

TRIUMPH:

IT is not in the least to be wondered at, that virtue had so many partizans of old, when we consider the recompenses which followed the practice, or that it is so rare in the present age from the small encouragement given to the pursuit of it! for although virtue is said to have it's own reward, yet it is natural for men to wish to see their merit taken notice of by the great. Ovid was certainly not in the wrong, when he sung

*Non facile invenies, multis in millibus,
unum,*

Virtutem pretium, qui putet esse suum.

THE virtuous in these ancient days were not only honored with presents from the most illustrious Princes, but even the public erected statues to, and went so far at times as to deify them! but I find nothing so properly invented in these distant ages to inspire men with the true sentiments of virtue, as the triumphs of the romans; and here I intend to regale my readers with that ceremony.

ATMOUNT

ROME

Rome had two methods to honor conquerors; the one called *Triumphus*, the other *Ovatio*. The first was decreed to heroes by the senate, army and people, from whence originates the word, and was performed as follows.

WHEN any great Captain had gain'd a considerable advantage by sea or land, or had taken any city by assault, he made his entry into Rome (amidst the acclamations of the populace) in a triumphant car of exquisite magnificence, crowned with gilded laurels, arrayed in royal robes of purple embroidered with golden-stars, holding in one hand a branch of laurel, in the other an ivory sceptre. Four pearl coloured horses drew his carriage, which was preceded by trumpets and clarinets adorned with garlands: after these came waggons of an elegant construction laden with spoils, which were followed by cities and citadels wonderfully carved in wood! these represented the places that had been taken from the enemy. Then four white bulls were led in procession with the elephants, at the head of the captive kings and generals, attended by the archers of Rome clad in purple. Among these appeared

peared a kind of buffoon dressed in royalty covered with precious stones; his business was to insult the prisoners and make the mob laugh! the senate next advanced before the hero, and the soldiers crowned with laurels followed the car. In this pomposity they reached the capitol, where the four bulls were sacrificed in the temple of Jupiter! and the whole ended with a splendid feast, where the triumpher, his relations, friends and senate were nobly entertained, and presented with medals of gold and silver in commemoration of the occasion! This was the highest honor Rome cou'd confer on her *heroes*.

THE Ovatio, or 2d manner of triumph was to dignify those that had conquered without bloodshed, or defeated rebels and pirates; Plutarch describes it thus, "The Hero walked in slippers crowned with myrtle, preceded by hautbois and flutes. When arrived at the capitol, he made an offering of a sheep (which in Latin is Ovis, thence Ovatio) to Jupiter." All this was regulated in such a manner as to distinguish the two ways of triumphing over the enemy (viz.) mildness and force; for the flute was an emblem of joy and the myrtle of love.

REFLEXIONS

REFLEXIONS ON CÆSAR.

THIS illustrious roman appears to me much superior in all things to Alexander; for from a private citizen of the most powerful republic that ever existed, he acquired an absolute authority over those high spirited conquerors of the universe! Can we form an idea of merit above that, which knew how to guide it's ambition to such a point, and had the necessary address to succeed in such a design? Alexander found the road to an empire much easier; son of a skilful and well experienced king, formed under his father's eyes, encouraged by his example, heir to a flourishing kingdom, at the head of an army inured to the hardships of war, commanded by generals consummate in the art military, and moreover favoured with the most constant and rapid of all fortunes; is it surprizing that the conquest of Asia, (undertaken as rashly as Hannibal's invasion of Italy) became so easy to him?

No man ever received from nature an assemblage of so many rare qualities as Cæsar! he cou'd read, write, dictate and
give

give audience at the same time ! he spoke most fluently seven different languages, besides understanding many others ! He was fully endued with most of the sciences, he wrote upon several subjects, but unfortunately for us none but his commentaries remain ! he fought fifty pitched battles, in which were slain more than 119,000 men, exclusive of the actions during the civil war. He reformed the calendar, and fixed the year at 365 days as it now stands. At length the Roman nobility being jealous of his grandeur, sixty-two of the principals conspired against his life, and assassinated him in full senate by giving him 23 stabs ! This fatal catastrophe had been long before predicted by Spurina ; nay on the evening preceding the unlucky day Calpurnia his wife gave him a pre-sentiment of his death ! but Cæsar was positive and lost his life !



POMPEY.

P O M P E Y.

FORTUNE is never more to be feared than while she is prodigal of her favors ; there is often nothing but a slippery step from the height of prosperity to the bottom of disgraceful adversity ! Such are the amusements of this blind goddess, more worthy of our contempt by her capriciousness, than of our acknowledgement by her kindness ! The grand Pompey alone is fully sufficient to demonstrate this truth : Of high birth and family, from his personal qualities, actions and employments, he saw nothing that cou'd equal him ! But how did he finish his brilliant career ? Fortune, the most determined coquette that ever existed, forsook him on the plains of Pharsalia, to run after Cæsar ; she purchased the good graces of this new lover with the blood of 15,000 of her old favourite's soldiers, and 24,000 of his prisoners ! Pompey, reduced to fly, disguised like a peasant, rode out of the decumen or rear gate of his camp with his wife and one son, and gained the coast of Egypt, from whence he implored the protection of Ptolemy the king : but this unnatural monarch,

monarch, after promising it in general and equivocal terms, coaxed him on shore, and forthwith inhumanely had him murdered in sight of his distressed family and friends ! This barbarous prince carried his cruelty still farther, in hopes of obtaining Cæsar's favor, for he sent him the head of his competitor ! who, instead of testifying any joy at being delivered from so dangerous a rival, was forced to shed tears at the tragical death of his illustrious enemy ! We may add to this example of the inconstancy of human affairs, that of the emperor Valerian prisoner of Sapor king of Persia ; and of Bajazet, taken and shut up in an iron cage by Tamerlane ; and both of them (as history informs) were compelled to serve their conquerors as running footmen, whenever their masters rode out.

Fortuna, citò repositit quod dedit !

HEROISM.

HEROISM.

I DON'T recollect to have read or heard of a nobler kind than that exhibited by the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona in 1705; and although Voltaire ungenerously stiles it *temerity* and *Quixotism*, yet I take upon me to rate it before the piety of *Aeneas*, the courage of *Alexander*, the humility of *Theodosius*, or the continency of *Scipio*.

This nobleman was commander of the English, as the prince of D'armstadt was of the Germans, both in alliance; his lordship proposes to force the retrenchments that covered the fort and city; they are taken sword in hand! and a shell bursting blows up the fort! the city capitulates." While the governor was treating with Peterborough at the gate, there arose such shrieks and cries within that the Spaniard hastily said, "You betray us while we capitulate with integrity! for your troops are robbing, murdering and violating!" you mistake, replies the conquering hero, they are not my men, but the

the Germans : there is only one way to save this city ; let me in with my Englishmen, I will restore tranquillity, and afterwards return to this gate to finish the capitulation. He spoke this with such a nobleness of soul and air of truth, that the gates were opened, and his troops suffered to follow him. He flew every where with his officers ; found the Germans and Catalonians ransacking the houses of the principal inhabitants ; disperses them, and restores the plunder they had taken : meets the duchess of Popoli in the hands of these Germans who were going to dishonor her ! and delivers her safe to her husband. Thus having appeased the tumult, he returns with his men to the outside of the city gate, renews and signs the capitulation ! The Spaniards were astonished and confounded to find such magnanimity in Englishmen, whom their priests called heretics, and had taught them to believe were a set of hardened barbarians. There's a fine picture at full length of this hero at sir John Mordaunt's near Southampton, which is as well worth admiring as any Roman statue.

MARCUS

His **MARCUS CURIUS** being one day at home, washing some roots to boil for his dinner, received ambassadors from the Samnites, who came to offer him an immense sum for his vote and interest in the senate, in favor of a petition they were about presenting: but this noble Roman, with all the coolness imaginable, replied, "Gentlemen, you must endeavor to bribe some one that does not think himself happy with this kind of food; for I desire no greater riches than the power of commanding a nation possessed of so much wealth." This is being a true-born hero, when a man knows how to draw as much glory from a few legumes, as laurels by his grand exploits, and famous victories: for he was not less illustrious in his kitchen chimney corner, than redoubtable to the enemies of Rome at the head of her armies. Let a great man have the fortune of Cæsar, or the riches of Cræsus; yet if he neglects to cultivate and honor wisdom, he is not only an enemy to himself, but despicable in the eyes of those that have any discernment.

CHARLES the 5th may be ranked in the front of this class.—His power,
L
bravery,

bravery, capacity and fortune were all in the superlative degree: and certainly this monarch had as much personal merit as knowledge in the art of commanding. On this account, the muses of his time sacrificed to him all the incense of Parnassus.—Heaven itself seemed interested in the grandeur of this prince, in bestowing on him the most constant good fortune that ever man had!

*Major ab Augusti non vixit tempore Cæsar,
Cui tam constanter fors magis æque fuit!*

—AMONG them any great actions in this emperor's life, there is none more worthy of admiration, than his double abdication of the empire and kingdom of Spain!—For it requires as much nobleness of soul, to take leave of fortune, as merit to find her, or wisdom to keep her! it is plain from the conduct of this hero, that he was thoroughly intimate with the false brilliancy of courts, and pomp of the world! and that he knew these vanities were unworthy the attachment of a man of his understanding; therefore he preferred (on mature deliberation) the retreat of St. Just in Spain to the imperial palace!

CHRISTINA, the young, beautiful queen of Sweden resigned her crown at
the

the age of 26, contrary to the wishes, prayers, entreaties of her nobility and commonality, to spend her life in retirement; I therefore close this subject, with referring my readers to the history of that heroine by Vertot.

Alieni appetens, that insatiable desire of making money, and that mean dispiriting passion, *love of pleasure*, render us at times incapable of conducting either a sea or land war! seeking out and honoring ability, courting public spiritedness wherever it is found, are the only remedies; and I hope this is the time, now America gives the opening; for necessity will make us do what reason could not.

IN days of yore, he who had bravely defended his city, enlarged it's dominions, or died in it's cause, was revered as a Deity. Love of liberty, contempt of death, honor, probity and temperance were realities, and may probably be brought into fashion again: we shou'd give up our enjoyments, and think how to mend our condition. Fears from abroad always produce regulations at home for the time.

L 2

EMULA:

* There have been heroes, who, by virtuous care,
By valour, discipline and skill in war,
Have forced the powers to save a sinking state,
And gained at length the glorious odds of fate!

EMULATION,

UNDoubtedly contributes to the perfection of every art and science, and is not of greater use in any than in that of war. All our actions shou'd be directed as much as possible to the benefit of the public; our relaxations and pleasures (at least all that any way tended to the prejudice of it) shou'd be forbid, and transgression that way inexorably corrected. What a deal of punishments wou'd this exhibit within the bills of mortality! the Olympic, Pythian and Isthmian games, those that strove at them, what pains did they take to prepare for the glorious strife; for the prizes otherwise were of trifling value. Emulation, not only between man and man, but between company and company in battle, bore down every opposition.

It is remarkable that the Romans perfected their military skill and extended their empire with troops only raised occasionally; and yet in the space of 400 years, while the patricians were in possession of the magistracy and dignity of state they had not added four miles to their

their dominions on any side : but in 200 years after, when the Plebeians became eligible to these employments, they were masters of the world ! a convincing proof of what public utility emulation is, when encouraged and rewarded. Read the generous strife between Pulvis and Varenus in Cæsar.

TRACTATE GEOMETRY, which greatly in-
 judging of the state of rivers, roads
 and mountains, as of the in-
 ligence of countries, gardens and
 places, with relation to these—



The usefulness of that part of ge-
 ometry which concerns mensuration
 and practical geometry, is generally ex-
 cited not easily debased, or vexatiously
 concerned in such minds with obscure
 labours, but finely demonstrates
 things within their reach, draws certain
 conclusions.

GEOMETRY,

IS the true knowledge of the time and space requisite in motions and evolutions, marches, campings, intrenching, fortifying posts and places; the measuring accessible distances of length, breadth, or height of land, water or buildings: for if these are barely visible, they are obtainable by geometry, in so much, that whoever is ignorant of the particular requisites for these purposes, will be defective in the purposes themselves!

PRACTICAL geometry aids greatly in judging of the courses of rivers, roads and mountains, as well as of the intelligences of country people, guides and spies, with relation to these—

THE usefulness of that part of mathematics which comprehends arithmetic and practical geometry, effectually exercises not vainly deludes, or vexatiously torments studious minds with obscure subtleties; but plainly demonstrates things within their reach; draws certain conclusions,

conclusions, and instructs by profitable rules; delivers us wholly from a credulous simplicity; fortifies us against the vanity of scepticism; restrains us from rash presumption, and perfectly subjects us to the government of right reason.

By General Wolfe's death at the battle of the Clouds, the British lost their most able and brave commander.

The loss of Canada in modern times was a great misfortune and a heavy blow to the British Empire. The French, who had been the masters of the continent, were driven out of Canada by the British in 1763. This was a great victory for the British, and it marked the beginning of the end of French power in North America.



GENERAL WOOLFORD'S DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN 1760. The British, under the command of General Wolfe, defeated the French at the Battle of the Clouds in 1760. This was a great victory for the British, and it marked the beginning of the end of French power in North America. The British then moved on to capture Quebec, which was the last major French stronghold in Canada. This was a great victory for the British, and it marked the end of French power in North America.

SIEGES.

SIEGES.

THAT of Athens by Sylla is the finest antiquity bath left us any memory of, except the siege of Alexia by Cæsar. What rank does that of Jerusalem hold by Titus ?

THE siege of Candia in modern times was far more wonderful and bloody than that of Troy ! the Turks invested it in 1645 ; and it's Venetian garrison, after bravely defending itself till 1669, made an honorable capitulation : the besiegers lost 180,000 men ; the besieged 80,000 !

GENERAL CARLETON'S defence of Quebec (besieged by two armies of American rebels, possessed of the whole province of Canada without, and amply provided with all munitions of war) when duly considered, is as great a *coup de maitre* as any extant in ancient or modern history. Having only a few merchants, inhabitants some of whom were disaffected, an handful of brave sailors from the transports, with a less number of the royal emigrants, his excellency (contrary to all probability of success) determined

to defend the place to the last: and although it was vigorously assailed on all sides at break of day the 1st of January, 1776, yet, with a resolution and fortitude unparalleled, the assailants were repulsed with great loss, Montgomery their leader slain, and Arnold (second in command) wounded. However the siege and blockade were continued through a very severe winter, the little garrison pressed with hunger, cold, fatigues, and every distress attendant on such desperate undertakings till about the 6th of May, when part of the 29th regiment landed from England. The general having refreshed about 200 of them (like Cæsar, who thought it better to fall on the enemy at Arminium with a few, than wait a reinforcement of troops) sallied out at their head, drove the rebels entirely from their works, who were so affrighted, that they not only left all their cannon and stores behind, but even their dinners! and fled to Montreal nigh 60 leagues; from whence they were soon dislodged and driven out of the province! An officer of penetration will quickly discern what anxieties of mind, apprehensions of distrust must have continually agitated the governor's breast, from such

MOIRAVII a mixed

a mixed garrison, strangers to one another, and without any confidence in themselves or neighbours! but will rate his talent of uniting this motley body, keeping them so long unanimously together to persevere in and persist through dangers, scarcity and hardship (which was not their business to encounter) among the first qualifications of a great captain.

In justice to the governor's whole conduct during this most unparalleled defence, the world must acknowledge, that had Quebec been taken, the small garrison then in Boston cou'd never have extricated itself, as all Canada would have joined in the rebellion, and poured her thousands into New England towards the finishing stroke! the consequence of which cou'd have been no less than the total loss of America! Great Britain stands therefore indebted to *Carleton* alone for the possessions she at present retains in this vast continent.



INVASION.

INVASION.

PERICLES endeavouring to persuade the allies to carry the war into Lacedemon, compares the forces of Sparta to rivers, which increase in strength and greatness in their course, but at their source are weak and small.

HANNIBAL was constant in his opinion, that the Romans were to be vanquished only by attacking them at home; and long after in all councils, to which he was called by Antiochus, persisted in the same sentiment; and yet his advice was not followed: notwithstanding it was much easier for Antiochus to carry the war into Italy and support it, than for Hannibal when he executed that design, the most daring, difficult and hazardous perhaps, that ever was attempted, to pass through an enemy's country, and then the Alps to invade a people, amongst whom he had no place of arms, magazines, succours, assurances of friendship, or hopes of remedy or retreat! the Romans all fresh and prepared for the war, but by his diligence were disappointed in the theatre of it.

WHILE

WHILE Hannibal was yet in Italy, Scipio carried the war into Africa, an enterprize neither so dangerous or difficult by a good deal as Hannibal's. However what followed thereon serves to confirm the maxim, "that armies are more easily conquered in their own than another country."

THE year of Rome 552, P. S. Galba haranguing to persuade the people to agree to and decree war with Philip of Macedon, said, "We know by experience our forces are more powerful and fortunate in foreign states than in Italy;" and Marius observes, "the Romans who were the most valiant people in the world, when out of their own country, were perhaps the most timid and apprehensive at home!"

Scipio, in his dispute with Fabius on the occasion, instances that incredible one of Agathocles, or Livy does it for him: but marvellous as it may seem, it probably put Scipio on the enterprize.

TACTIQUE,

IS the method of performing the several military motions and evolutions, as well as disposing of troops to the best advantage in order of battle, with regard to the ground and posture of the enemy. In a limited sense, Tacitus means exercise; but in a larger, it comprehends the whole military system; as the Cyropædia of Xenophon, and the tactiques of the emperor Leo.

THE Greek churches have books containing orders and regulations for divine service which they call tactiques; but in respect to military tactiques, and how necessary that a commander should be well grounded in them, and know when and where to make proper use of them, read the life of Philopœmon in Plutarch.

WE have a translation of the Cyropædia by the honorable Mr. Maurice Ashley; and of the tactiques of Leo in Italian by Pigafetta, both very well done, but the books are scarce. Ælian and Arrian have wrote more confinedly on tactiques: major Bingham has translated the

the former ; as hath also a French gentleman whose name I forget, which is much valued for the cuts and figures : but Arrian was a general, and is done into French by monsieur Guischard, a very good officer in the Prussian service:

KNOWLEDGE in ground, and the advantages to be made of it to accommodate oneself, to distress and disconcert an enemy, is one of the principal abilities of a general ; and a superiority this way is of more consequence than in a number of troops. Sertorius, in order to defend Spain, and prevent the forces arriving that might be sent against him from Italy, secured the passes in the Iquani: Afranius, (who was one of Pompey's lieutenants in that war) must have known of what importance they were ; yet afterwards when he was appointed to protect that country against Caesar, he neglected to take possession of those very passes, which was a blunder inexcusable in him !

In 1652 Turenne, with an handful of men stopped the Prince of Condé and his victorious army, by the excellence of a post he had seized of a sudden.

Datames

-Datames the Persian was renowned for his knowledge and skill in ground.

-The Russians are remarkable for an attention to their officers superior to that of an Highland clan; their artillery is allowed by all Europe to be in compleat order, and so numerous withal, that marshal Saxe's words may perhaps be verified one of these days, namely, "that all battles will in time be determined by heavy cannon." In the department of their ordnance (as a reason why they so excel) they encourage all foreigners, and reward them according to their merit: many of their engineers are French, Italian, Austrian, some Irish and Scotch. The king of Prussia felt the weight of this argument at Francfort on the Oder from count Soltikoff, having but too much slighted artillery to shine in the tactique or manœuvres of small arms.

-AND now that I have mentioned that heroic Monarch, give me leave here to insert an anecdote to shew how wonderfully, and by what unforeseen means providence pleases to bring about great events! His present Prussian majesty (every one knows) was a state prisoner

at

at the castle of Cluſtin; from the windows of that lofty building, the whole adjacent country is viſible; but as the ſenſe of his crime abated, he was indulged with the liberty of riding about in the day, and returning at night: by being confined to this ſmall circuit, no doubt, he was a better maſter of the paſſes, defilés and other circumſtances attending this particular diſtrict. It ſo happened many years after, or ſuch was the will of heaven, that the place of his miſfortune and ſorrow ſhou'd be the ſpot of his glory! for no battle was ever more gallantly fought, or more ſignally obtained.

It is moſt likely, as this country is rather ſwampy and unpleaſant, the king might never have ſeen it but *en paſſant* to other cities and places: it is well known he gained the victory by underſtanding the *terrein* better than his adverſary; the ſource often of more conqueſts than artillery ever ſo well pointed, or muſketry ever ſo nimbly manœuvred.

CADENCE

CADENCE, OR TACT.

COUNT Saxe recommends the *tact*, or marching *en cadence*. Would any method of footing taught for dancing of minuets, contrédances, &c. be of use to soldiers, or the figures in books of instructions composed by dancing masters? Ballast is hove aboard of ship by a tune; the negroes on the coast of Senegal and Gambia till their ground singing, dancing and working in cadence; the masons at Ispahan, while employed in their calling, demand brick, mortar or whatever they want, singing; Plutarch not only mentions the instrument of music by which the voice was regulated, but also the Ambroines * marching in cadence: and Cicero, in one of his letters to Atticus, proposes military theses on this subject.

* People of France who lived upon pillage!

M

MUSIC.

MUSIC

THE effect of it on the voice and passions is finely described by Plutarch: the Laedemonians went on to the charge by the sound of flutes, that marching by measure they might preserve the evenness and order of their ranks, according to Thucidydes. When soldiers are brought to lift their legs and step together in time, if any one breaks it, by setting down his foot sooner, the officer is sensible of it immediately.

THEVENOT tells us, camels are cheered up in travelling by the songs of their drivers; do we not dance a whole night to the sound of music without being fatigued? when half that motion would tire us beyond measure without these melodious instruments! I'll answer for myself never to think any march too long, provided a band accompanies the corps! Nay how inspiring even is the fife and drum; yet I have known and seen very good company officers that neither cou'd step to time, or distinguish the grenadier's march from any other beating!

To conclude this harmonious topic,
I will only subjoin how seamen are
manœuvred by the boatswain's whistle ;
and the boors in Germany ring changes
with their flails in threshing corn, which
delight themselves and the standers by !

" Music hath charms to sooth the
" savage breast, &c." and is the only
one of terrestrial pleasures that we have
presumed to place in Heaven, where it
holds an illustrious rank in the pompous
descriptions of the joys of the other
world, which one might imagine in-
compleat, were it not for the cœlestial
concerts performed by the Angels, in
singing the glory of the great creator of
all things !



D A N C E

DANCING is not a late invention, but hath been the recreation of mankind time immemorial! Antiquity recommends it as salutary and useful to warriors, as these words intimate,

*"Quæ recte severè charis decorare deos,
" hi optime et in bello."*

SAMUEL speaks of David dancing before the ark; and that Judith did the same after killing Holofernes! According to Xenophon and Cicero it was one of the Gymnastics and a military exercise; not that they thought it necessary to fight in cadence, but essential in giving the soldiers agility of body and nimbleness of feet to march in close order with equal pace; the former will shew you, that even the Greeks in their dances for pastime always performed them with arms.

HOMER stiles dancing, *a gift divine*; Socrates exercised much in this way according to Lucian; Pyrrhus invented those particular interchanges, which are distinguished

distinguished by the appellation of Pyrrick dances, and the great Antiochus we find was a lover of this Amusement. All which prove, that no age or country (the New-Englanders excepted) ever held this innocent recreation in contempt. Louis the XIVth, excelled in the grave Dance; one would naturally expect the reverse in a Frenchman. Do not the Indians perform a war dance?

It is the unprincipled of human nature, that it's desires infinitely exceed it's endeavours: we would vainly enjoy the good we wish for, without taking the necessary pains to come at it; but as we hold life on condition not to possess any profit without labour, youth should be early exercised in the end proposed.



PRACTICE, which makes exercise early, which becomes easy we take pleasure in it, when we take pleasure therein we exert more frequently; constant practice becomes habit; continued habit is a kind of second nature; and so far as any thing is natural, it is necessary; and we can hardly do without it. Train up a child in the way he should go, &c. &c. The greater any

EXERCISE.

THEY, who accustom themselves to it, are generally very robust, and seldom subject to disease; for which reason the wisdom of antiquity appointed rewards for them that excelled in the gymnastic games, which hardened the bodies of their youth to the toils of war. It is the unhappiness of human nature, that it's desires infinitely exceed it's endeavours; we wou'd fain enjoy the good we wish for, without taking the necessary pains to come at it! but as we hold life on condition not to possess any profit without labour, youth shou'd be early exercised in the end proposed.

PRACTICE, after a while, makes exercise easy; when it becomes easy we take pleasure in it; when we take pleasure therein we exercise more frequently; frequent practice becomes habitual; confirmed habit is a kind of second nature; and so far as any thing is natural, it is necessary, and we can hardly do without it. "Train up a child in the way he should go," &c. &c. The greater any affair is, so ought the means be to effect

it:

it's assiduity joined with prudence will carry every scheme they have in view; they create unanimity which bears down the powers of prejudice, self-interest, ignorance and pride, that often defeat well laid plans and slip opportunities.

INDUSTRY is the beginning of any business with earnestness, carrying it on with vigour, and finishing with speed; sparing no pains or labour through the whole process. Prudence, diligence, friendship, the public good, love of fatigue, oeconomy, temperance, all the virtues of an hive of bees, ought to be those of an army; and the same inclinations to society and order in the one should be cultivated in the other.

FRUGALITY, or the art of sparing, to make every thing go as far and last as long as it can, is the skill of contriving and managing whatever comes under our care and concernment; so as to make the most of every thing, and waste as little as possible; Industry and frugality were deemed heroic virtues by the Romans, and made a rule in private life, as well as in the government of the republic.

THE five games, or exercises so much celebrated in Greece were, leaping, running, throwing the disk, boxing and wrestling. The course consisted of 600 feet only; the other of 24 stadia.

SOCRATES discoursing with Pericles, says, you can give an account when it was you began to learn the duties of a captain, as certainly as when you were taught to wrestle; if this be not spoken by way of comparison, it shews that the youth of the greatest families learned the Pancratiūm or five games; but the Athenians exercised at the oar, and thought rowing as commendable as any of the others. Philopemon esteemed wrestling improper for a soldier, and why, may be known in Plutarch. Give me leave to hold boxing much more so! anciently the shews and games cost the spectators but little; the performers indeed put themselves to vast expence and pains.

MARCHES.

M A R C H E S.

THOSE of Cyrus, mentioned by Xenophon who accompanied him, seem too large, if there be not some mistake in us or him with regard to the measure: but men in high exercise used to fatigue (with the very wholesome hearty diet of that time) were capable of performing what we can't believe. Marshal Turenne's long march (which we all know of) was of so great extent, that it appears impracticable now-a-days to make such another in so short time.

Of all enterprizes in war, none are more wonderful or more worthy of attention than those very long ones of retiring from, or going to an enemy (viz.) the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks! of Alexander and Kouli-Khan to India! of Hannibal over the Alps! such undertakings being usually attended with all the obstacles one has to surmount in every other part of the most desperate wars; and with many that do not occur in them: for in such expeditions, not only the resistance of men

is

is to be overcome, but that of places and the elements.

Is it any way *mal a propos* to throw in here the march of the light infantry and grenadiers of the British army, detached by his excellency general Gage from Boston, 19 April 1775? They had their provisions, necessaries and 72 rounds of ball* cartridges *per* man to carry, and were not fairly on their way before one in the morning: they advanced to the bridge beyond Concord, were destroying some magazines concealed for the use of the rebels, they began to return home, when to their great astonishment they were fired upon from every rock, house hill, tree or place (out of their power to get at) for the space of hours, and without being able to see their intended murderers! notwithstanding this dangerous situation, in the greatest order they attained about sun-set the heights of Bunker's-hill, and lay in their quarters at Boston that same night; the whole distance was about miles, and performed in less than hours! I have before related how opportunely and critically Earl Percy came up with and covered

* 14 bullets weigh 16 ounces.

vered these companies, (though not without some loss) from entire destruction!

THE rapidity and secrecy of the marches of the Greeks and Romans, and how much less ground they encamped on, than we can with equal numbers of men, are astonishing! the simplicity of the ancient manner of life made the *impedimenta* belliless; temperance, the means of subsisting easier; and both contributed to readiness in marching; a just days march was 20 common miles, or 20,000 paces! the soldiers carried 60 pounds weight, and were to intrench the camp before the day ended.

WHEN Thurot landed near Carrickfergus in February 1760, the Xth regiment of foot, cantoned in the vicinity of Kilkenny, began their march at twelve at night, under lieut. colonel Gisborne, and the greater part reached Dublin in 24 hours (notwithstanding the inclement season) which is a distance of 56* Irish miles at 2240 yards each!

AGESILAUS,

* Upwards of 70 English miles and a half,

AGRSILAUS, returning with his army from Asia to the defence of his country, used so much diligence, that he marched in thirty days, what Xerxes was a whole year about.

HAVING thus far treated of the long marches of ancient and modern troops in general, I shall close the subject with a few remarks on particulars. A soldier (some time ago) undertook to walk 15 times from St. Giles's church to the bell in West Smithfield and back again in twelve hours, with a bag of halfpence on his back, weighing twenty one pounds: he performed it with great ease, having an hour and half to spare; 'tis computed to be near forty eight miles,

THOMAS WRIGHT of Hale, in the county of Chester, walked fifty computed miles for a considerable wager, and carried 33 pounds weight all the journey: he was allowed fourteen, but did it in twelve hours and 46 minutes.

I REMEMBER to have seen a man walk 50 times round St. Stephen's green, Dublin, in 1751: he began at 7 in the morning, and finished about 5 in the afternoon.

afternoon. His comrade cleared the way for nothing every round but one, jumping, bawling and flourishing a stick before him; but neither carried any weight. The green is reckoned an English mile about on the outside of the wall, but they marched within it.

MR. POWER, that lately walked from London to York and back again in days is a greater march (I believe) than any quoted, the distance being 402 miles—!

THE Porter's work at Liege is mostly carried on by women, called *des Boiteresses*, by their trudging continually in the dirt, from thence to Spa (being six short leagues) these viragos come to market daily, carrying burthens from thirty to forty pounds weight; and return at night laden in the same manner. Might not the soldier's wives of our army (generally very numerous) be made more serviceable to the Line than they commonly are? Bat. women would greatly increase the column of fighting men; nor can I see any impropriety in the appointment, provided, "*not too far gone with child to hurt it.*"

RETREATS.

R E T R E A T S,

ARE of two sorts, voluntary and forced. Nothing distinguishes a general so much, and many great captains have acquired more glory from a well conducted retreat, than a number of victories! **THAT** of the 10,000 greeks (as perfectly described by, as gloriously performed under Xenophon) is the most renowned that ever was made.

SOMETIMES it is necessary to retire with a view to bring on a general engagement, by obliging the enemy to abandon a strong post in order to follow you; or to attack him with more advantage in another quarter, as G. Howe did from Boston in 1776, which he effected in a masterly manner, and without loss, notwithstanding his small garrison was surrounded by 30,000 rebels; 4000 disaffected people in the town; above 100 pieces of cannon were to be drawn off; 500 families, attached to government, with their effects to be embarked; with a numberless train of all kinds of obstacles! yet the malecontents durst not shew themselves till all were on board,

as they perceived from the order and regularity with which every manœuvre was conducted, there was no chance on their side in attempting even to harraiss the rear divisions of the royal army. Earl Percy, covered the whole retreat at the head of the grenadiers!

It wou'd be ungrateful to omit mentioning here the unanimity that subsisted between his majesty's sea and land officers on this important occasion, vice admiral Shuldham, commander in chief of the fleet, exerting every ability in the power of man to cover and protect the embarkation, which he timed to such a critical nicety, that getting under way a quarter of an hour too soon, or too late wou'd have defeated the whole evacuation! with such rapidity and suddenness does the tide flow and ebb in that shallow harbour! His indefatigability and conduct in this station, afterwards at Halifax, and in forcing a passage up to New-York with Frigates amidst innumerable batteries, and sunken *chevaux de frize*, to facilitate the operations on shore, shew him equally great in supporting a descent or in covering a retreat! talents seldom conjoined in the same person! But a much

much abler pen shou'd handle these matters to do bare justice to the genius and merit of this commander*. His majesty, sensible of both, hath been graciously pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage upon him, by the stile and title of lord Shuldham, baron Shuldham of the kingdom of Ireland!

The event of this voluntary evacuating the Massachusetts, clearly proved the measure taken, and the plan|| formed for the general's future operations, to have been founded on the most solid politics: for in the space of 3 months, he drove the rebels from Staten, Long and New-York islands; followed them into the Jerseys as far as Trentown on the Delaware, over which they retired with precipitation, when

* When governor and commodore on the Newfoundland station in 1774, being informed by a private letter *in ami* of the want of forces at Boston, he, with a *truly noble patriotic spirit*, and without waiting to be asked, took it upon himself not only to dispatch the Rose frigate to vice admiral Graves, but two companies of the 65th regiment to general Gage.---This little mite (all he cou'd afford) was of singular importance to his majesty's Service: but the manner of giving it so promptly and unexpectedly characterize and distinguish the true patriot, gentleman and officer in the superlative degree.

|| This plan was formed by general Gage the preceeding Winter, and highly approved of by government at home.

When severe winter only put an end to the pursuit || Were any one to ask how it was possible to extend conquest so far in so short a time, against ten to one, it might be answered (as Alexander did on a similar question) "By not deferring off 'till to-morrow what could be done to-day." This talent of never losing occasion is among the first qualifications of a general,

Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum.

Troops should never be told either before, or whilst in action, where they are to retreat to in case they are beaten: 'Tis the general only foresees the proper place, without discovering it; nay he knows the very roads the right, left and centre are to march through, shou'd such a misfortune happen! in some situations, necessity may oblige him to sacrifice a part of his army to save the rest; but this hardy resolution is never taken except in the last extremity.

N

HANNO,

|| 'Tis hard to determine, whether the campaign was pushed on more vigorously by the royal army, or more timorously by the rebels.

HANNO, unable to relieve Hannibal
 son of Gisco, besieged in Agrigentum by
 the Romans (altho' he held the besiegers
 cut off from all communication with
 their allies and provisions) was obliged
 to give up this advantage and risk a battle
 with Posthumius. Polybius gives no
 reason for the inactivity of Hannibal
 during the engagement; but only says,
 " while the Consul was making rejoic-
 " ings for a compleat victory, that the
 " Carthaginian garrison retreated under
 " favor of the night! and it was day
 " before the Romans knew of it. How-
 " ever they pursued, and came up with
 " Hannibal; but his experience in war
 " made him sacrifice part of his rear-
 " guard, to save the remainder!"



PLUNDER.

P L U N D E R,

HAVING been the cause of fatal accidents to victorious armies, the Romans brought it under discipline; executed it orderly; distributed it justly among the present, absent, sick and well. See theirs and the jewish regulations on this article.

“**WHATSOEVER** officer or soldier (after victory) shall quit his post to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall be reputed a disobeyer of military orders, and suffer *Death, &c.*”—13th art. 14th sect. article of war.

So many ancient, nay *recent* examples can be given of the dangerous consequences of plundering, that it were to be wished no pardon was ever granted to those found guilty of it!

B R I D G E S.

IN the year 1648, the French army under marshal Turenne, and the Swedish commanded by Wrangle, acting together, the latter were so expert at throwing bridges over rivers, that the artillery officers of France learned the art from them.

IN our war of 1740, I have been credibly informed, there was not a man in the British army in Germany knew how to lay Pontoons, till lieut. col. Dean, who had served under the duke of Marlborough, was found to instruct them. The Roman method of constructing floating bridges, as described by Arrian, may be of use.

CÆSAR mentions a bridge he made to pass the Batis in Spain. That which he threw across the Rhine is a masterpiece, and the more admirable, since there is none now on that river! The one Niceas had put together at Athens brought from thence to Rhene, and one night passed it over the channel which separates that island from Delos was about 410 years before Christ; but Xerxes's bridge across the Hellespont was long before this Era!

OFFICERS.

THE Romans had no word to express these; the consul and people chose the tribunes, who elected the centuries, and these appointed and formed the several maniples: the consul named the legates of the army.

IN Plutarch's life of Cicero we find that in his consulate he made one Vitris, a Sicilian, captain of artificers; from whence may be inferred, that the consul (to whose lot Italy fell) was Master of the ordnance for the year.

THERE were two inferior officers called, Optiones and Tesserarii, both for the cavalry and infantry; the first carried the petitions of the soldiers to their captains; the second received the parole (wrote upon a chip of wood) from the Tribune, and distributed it; but afterwards this business was erected into a particular office, and then the Tesserarii were changed into Scultores, or scouts to listen to the conversation of the men in their tents! This was a very mean employment indeed!

TACITUS speaks of two Manipularii that offered to make Otho emperor; and Pliny tells us that Baton and Diognetus were quarter masters general to the Macedonian army; he styles them, "Surveyors of camps and marches, and" often quotes their writings which are not now extant: however he has preserved to us the measure of Alexander's marches as laid' down by these two officers."

IN the Phalanx, every company had five officers besides a captain; viz. An ensign, a rear commander, a trumpeter, an adjutant and a cryer.

THERE was a certain age required in the candidate for military as well as for civil employs; and the ancients had fewer officers in proportion to the men than we: discipline made a smaller number do, who were little expence to the state, and less incumbrance to the war; for it was so strict, that every one was laid under the necessity of either devoting themselves entirely to the service, or letting them that did their duty, pass over their heads.

TOUR of mounting guard came oftner round to a few, than it wou'd have done to a greater number of officers ; by which experience, readiness and steadiness were sooner acquired ; but none were allowed to hold two commissions as with us. They and the soldiers were armed alike ; little distinction was made in their uniforms||, or manner of living ; and they of the same company were never separated, but always fought together.

PLUTARCH relates, that Marius was of obscure parentage ; Paterculus, that he was *equestri loco* : be this as it may, he served his first campaign under Scipio besieging Numantia, where he engaged and killed an enemy in sight of his general, who thereupon made him captain of the ward, and often had him at his table afterwards ; That on a review, his horses and mules were in better condition than the rest of the corps ; by which it seems probable he belonged to the cavalry. The Greeks always distinguished whether a captain was *Decurio*, or *Centurio*. QUESTOR,

|| The Lacedemonian and Macedonian uniforms were red ; their hoqueton or surtout, purple.

The Thracian soldiers wore surcotes of black.

Plutarch mentions stoppages being made from the men for cloathing.

Q U E S T O R.

TEN years service were required in them who aspired to this office, which though the lowest in the magistrature of the city, yet he held a very high command in the field. Titus Quartus Capitolinus, after the consulship, did not think himself degraded by this employ; and Cato the elder accepted of it, after having been dignified with a triumph! At length, none but consuls could be questors.

THEY who exercised this duty had a filial reverence for their superior magistrates under whom they served: such was the regard paid to subordination, and to the performance of all functions with *integrity and good will.*

C. GRACCHUS served in the army 12 years, though only obliged to ten; and three years as questor, notwithstanding the law permitted him to retire after 12 months.

P R E T O R.

P A R E T O R.

QUINTUS CICERO, youngest brother to the Orator, held this office in the year of Rome 691, and the government of Asia minor fell to him by lot the year following. He was brave, honest and learned, but had *no command of himself*, being easily led by those, who accommodated themselves to his humour. Four years afterwards he served in Gaul as one of Cæsar's lieutenants, and is well spoken of by that emperor.

LUCIUS AFRANIUS was one of Pompey's creatures, and is said to have sung better than he commanded in a province; notwithstanding he obtained the consulate in the year of Rome 693.



WAGES,

WAGES, OR PAY.

ANCIENTLY the interest of money was monthly; and all subsistence then issued at that period, as at this time in India, where it still continues in vogue. In Greece, the soldiers and sailors were paid after this manner: Xenophon mentions only the general's, captain's and soldier's wages; "That the captain's was double the men's; and the general's (or they that commanded) had twice as much pay as the captain." But there is reason to believe that afterwards there were other distinctions, for Arrian mentions, "the file-leaders and bringers up to have had more pay than the private men."

THE Roman authors speak of the subsistence money of the centurion being double the foot soldier's; and the horseman's thrice as much: the gratifications of plunder and prize money were generally distributed in the same proportion; but what the tribunes received is uncertain.

By

WILLIAM

By a merry story Pliny gives us of a *Candlestick*, one wou'd imagine its value was equal to the annual pay of a tribune; and although the army was paid daily in the time of the republic, they always had a year's stipend given them, even if the war was ended, and they disbanded six months after raising. The Velites had less wages than the legionaries.

BUT it is not clear what the pay or gratifications of the officers of cavalry, infantry or artillery (above the degree of those already quoted) were, or whether any; yet the Romans coined money for payment of their troops in every country where they made war; and all who had served the time limited by law, were rewarded with a portion of land§.

THE senate refused T. Gracchus (a tribune of the people) a tent and nine oboles a day, usually given to those abroad on public service; but Dacier asserts they objected only to furnish the tent, and ordered him nine oboles *per diem* by way of contempt. This I leave to the very learned in greek and latin, who

§ It is to be hoped this example will be *impartially* followed in America, after the rebellion is quelled!

who have help at hand, and more leisure than I at this present writing.

CATO would not bring with him to Italy the cavalry he had in Spain, to spare the republic the expence of transporting them: and while he commanded in that province never drew more than 160 pounds of barley a day from the magazine, for his saddle horses and baggage mules.

THEY gave great pay and large allowance of corn to the soldiery; to the officers, *respect* and *honor*, with a moderate share of what was necessary to live on.



FLINTS.

F L I N T S.

THE export of them is prohibited; but our sailors carry them to Algiers, because they pass us ready money in any shop there. I take the Norfleet black flint to be the best, which are sold in the neighbourhood of Gravesend at three and five shillings *per* thousand; but those made in that village for fowling pieces are cheap at four times the sum.

AT Quito, in Peru, they are sometimes current for a *real* a piece. None have hitherto been found in the vast continent of America. Many give the preference to the French whitish flint; it may deserve it in point of shape, but not for effectual execution. Let me recommend it to the soldiery to screw it in with the flat side up, as it will seldomer miss, and longer give fire in that position.



REVETS
BOWS.

B O W S.

IS there no case in which these famous and ancient instruments of battle may be rendered useful now? Intelligence might be sent into a besieged place by means of an arrow, better than by a javelin, as Cæsar's letter was thrown to Cicero.

THE best bows in India are made of Horn; in some other countries they are of different woods: Ovid tells us, the nymph Syrinx had her's of the former; and we may presume from paintings, that Diana's bow was of the same substance. I have seen steel bows made in England, which, (put into what we call a cross-bow) wou'd kill deer, bullocks, &c. &c.

THE battle of Chevy Chace, fought with these instruments of Death, hath produced as fine a piece of epic poetry

as

atter c

measures. 2
order!

as can be found in Homer or Virgil;
with a thought intirely new, which
Addison remarks wou'd have shined in
either!

So right his shaft he set,
The grey goose wing that was thereon
In his heart's blood was wet!

What strength of expression! what
strength of body! to draw an arrow
(generally 4 feet long) to such an head
(rather tip) as to stain the feathers at the
knich in a man's heart's blood!



((1392))

B R E V E T S

HAVING never been thoroughly understood, 'till his majesty's order in 1767, I shall transcribe it as given out in Ireland by the late earl of Granard, then commander in chief for the time being.

“ His excellency the lord lieutenant
“ having laid before the king the me-
“ morials of lieutenant colonel Tulikens
“ of 45th regiment, and of lieutenant
“ colonel Cunningham a captain of said
“ regiment, relative to a contest between
“ those two officers for the command at
“ Corke; his majesty is pleased (to pre-
“ vent such disputes in future) to direct,

“ THAT when corps join either in
“ camp, garrison or quarters, the oldest
“ officer (whether by Brevet or any other
“ commission) is to command the whole.

“ That if a captain happens to have
“ the rank of field officer, he shall roll
“ in duty with field officers, and an
“ overlaan shall be allowed to the regi-
“ ment

REVETS

“ment in which he has the commission
“of captain.

“AND, That all regimental duties,
“which are compatible with the situati-
“on either of the officer who may
“command the whole, or of a captain,
“who may do duty as field officer, are
“to be done by such respective officers,
“according to the invariable custom of
“the army.”

‘Twill be necessary here to explain the nature of this dispute. It is usual in large garrisons in Ireland to add a captain and men in proportion to the main guard, when the judges arrive to hold the assizes, lieutenant colonel Cunningham being the eldest captain of all the regiments in Corke, lieutenant colonel Tulikens put him in regimental orders for that duty (which, by the bye, he had no right to do, for the brevet was the senior lieutenant colonel and commanded the whole, consequently no reinforcement or diminution could be made in garrison guards without garrison orders) which he declined on account of his ill state of health; and was thereupon reported regimentally to the earl of Granard (to
O whom

whom I had the honor of being aid-de-camp at that time) who directed the subaltern's guard to be continued, 'till his majesty's pleasure (as before recited) cou'd be known.

As I have heard captains since wish to have the words, *incompatible* and *invariable custom of the army* more fully explained, I will take the liberty of giving the idea they convey to the generality of officers of distinction, that I have conversed with on the subject.

THAT no man can do two duties in different ranks at once, exercitual and regimental, is a granted point; as his turn of captain and field officer may happen for both on the same day; then which duty is he to take? the greatest command to be sure, for rank cannot be yielded up. Therefore a captain acting as a field officer, or colonel, his regimental function ceases, by being absorbed in the higher; else, why wou'd his majesty direct an overslaan for him, which credits his corps with a captain from the brigade, so that his duty does not fall upon the regiment? And when once an overslaan is ordered to any rank what-
 ever,

ever, that officer is totally absent with leave from his corps, until the duty of field officer, aid-de-camp, major of brigade, assistant engineer, &c. that he was appointed to in general orders, *finally* ceases.—I shall close this part of brevets with two quotations only of the *invariable* rule of the army that have fallen within my knowledge—viz. In 1750, lieutenant colonel sir Harry Erskine, on Dublin duty (tho' regimentally a captain in the royal) was exempted from all attendances on his corps, and enrolled only with field officers— That the same practice still continues, we need only advert to the custom since the American rebellion.

As I have the highest veneration for the real dignity and honor of the service, there are some other punctilios I wish to see as well settled by authority for brevet officers, while in quarters with their regiment only, and doing all duties according to the rank they hold in it— (viz.) A captain ranking as major, lieutenant colonel or colonel mounting a guard, picquet, visiting hospital or being president of a regimental court-martial, I should humbly conceive, ought not, nay

may cannot with propriety report, or carry any thing to be approved of, to a junior, because he accidentally commands the regiment! Suppose this temporary commandant may be the youngest captain but one, and the other the youngest with rank of colonel! is it compatible with service, that the senior (who may have served forty years) shou'd in such a case wait upon the junior (perhaps of five years standing) till he nods and says, 'tis very well, sir? This appears to me (and must glaringly so to all who have sound judgment) a contradiction in itself! but having never been represented, it rests unrectified! For his majesty (the fountain of honor) by conferring dignity on old officers, never means it shou'd lessen or humiliate them. A regimental commanding officer, let his rank be what it will (if he be a man of high breeding and literature) will never allow himself to receive any report from a senior brevet, but in the way of amicable conversation—This is the true etiquette.

AGAIN; when brevets do duty as field officers or colonels, is it unreasonable to hope they shou'd be allowed the pay, baggage, bat, forage and lodging money

money with every other emolument and advantage of the rank they serve in? For if they be entitled to all these, acting as general officers (when the additional perquisites are exceedingly high) why not in a subordinate degree, when the expence wou'd scarcely be felt? We all know captain Bradstreet of the LXth regiment was a major general, and wou'd have enjoyed all the privileges and pecuniarities of a lieutenant general were he now alive and serving with this army. But in contrast to this, I have seen a brevet major mount at Boston, who had four captains with eight subalterns to treat (according to fashion) every eighteenth day; which, cost a great deal more than he could afford! And in some regiments, it may so fall out, that a brevet major may be upon lieutenant's pay! This *titulus sine re* is a miserable situation indeed! but the worst is to come!

— If I mistake not (for I am necessitated to go by memory) the judge advocate general, Mr. Gould, in his letter to the secretary at war, sets forth, “ That the board of general officers, who sat by
 O 3 the

* Even the widows of brevet officers have no increase of pension by this rank!

" the king's command, to regulate the
 " prices of commissions and rank in the
 " *Army, proceeded in their valuations at*
 " the rate of so much for every shilling
 " *per day, and so much for rank:*" If
 this be truly stated, might not brevets be
 permitted to bear some proportion in a
 sale where an higher rank is to be pur-
 chased? What do lieutenants pay for in
 giving the difference to be captains lieu-
 tenant? Nothing but rank and a going
 on in the regiment, as brevets do in the
 army. Has not the captain lieutenancy
 been estimated at one hundred pounds
 more on account of this very rank only?
 Is the captain lieutenant any other than
 a brevet captain till he succeeds to a
 company? Can we wish for a better pre-
 cedent than the opinion of so many gene-
 rals approved of by royal authority? And
 his majesty's most gracious pleasure, sig-
 nified here by his excellency the com-
 mander in chief, " for all majors prior to
 " 1773, that are able and willing to pur-
 " chase lieutenants colonelcy, to give in
 " their names in order to be transmitted to
 " the war office, that their pretensions may
 " be considered when any promotions
 " by purchase are going on at home,"
 affords the most flattering prospect. For as
 mode

mode totally excludes them from succeeding to regimental majorities, they never can arrive at the wished for honor of becoming lieutenants colonel, without paying two thousand pounds difference: whereas, captains becoming majors without buying can purchase that honorable step for the small sum of nine hundred pounds. This is a material circumstance in war time, and principally to those that have families to leave behind them! but I am not pleading for such brevets as took the difference and retired upon half pay, and have since been re-instated without purchasing. When these incongruities are *impartially* weighed by the heads of armies, I predict an immediate reformation.

The Gladiators of old, the most desperate of combat, made always an indelible mark on their faces, the necessity of which was called them into Roman armies. For would a regiment of our anatomical doctors have rivaled the gallantry of Elmer's rangers?

Our

ANIMADVERSIONS.

ANIMADVERSIONS.

THE extinction of duelling is become impracticable ! for what penalties can intimidate men superior to the fear of death ? or stigmatize what honor approves ?

DUELLING shoud be either a manly decision of such differences between particulars, as come not within the cognizance of the law of the state : or a generous punishment of injuries irreparable by the magistrate. Was a computation to be made of all that have fallen in duels for a series of years, the inconsiderableness of the number wou'd but ill justify the extravagant clamour against them.

THE Gladiators of old, tho' inured to the most desperate kind of combat, made always an indifferent figure whenever the necessities of the times called them into Roman armies ! Nor wou'd a regiment of our amphitheatrical boxers have rivalled the gallantry of Ell—ot's taylors.

OUR

Our bruisers value themselves too much on the defence of hands; and ridiculously condemn the rest of the world, who have wisely superseded it. Fire-arms are the weapons that scarcely leave any inequality between combatants, but that of intrepidity. Robusticity is no valour, nor is debility always pusillanimity. The Turks never fight duels; and in Denmark, even challenging another is punished with the loss of life and estate: nay seconds, who do not endeavour to prevent them, undergo the same fate. Any one killed in a duel is not suffered to be buried in consecrated ground—Whoever reflects on another, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared infamous by a Danish law.



PATRIOTISM

HONOR.

H O N O R.

MANY have wrote on this topic, but I find none that have compared it to the eye, which can't suffer the least moat in it, without being blemished! Honor may be called a precious stone, which the smallest speck makes less valuable! it is a treasure irrecoverable when once unfortunately lost! Honor is for this life, what good works are for the other world! the first is preserved by the greatest delicacy; the latter by the greatest care.

Honor and life put into separate scales, are of equal weight; but take out the former, and the latter weighs nothing. I admire the Frenchman, who remarks

*L'honneur est comme une isle escarpée
& sans bords!*

*On n'y peut plus rentrer dès qu' on en
est dehors!*

H O N O R

PATRIOTISM.

PATRIOTISM. 132

THE ancients have said, *Dulce pro patria mori!* to encourage the people to serve it—But what do you think of *Dulce pro patria vivere*, when one has sufficient ability? For if we can do no more good to our country than die for her, we resemble the bullocks and sheep that die for the use of her inhabitants—A man of honor will risque his life willingly in the service of his country, when she is grateful; but he must be a fool indeed that lays down his life on any consideration whatsoever! as Marcus Curtius did! and what was his recompense for so unnatural an act? History tells us only, there was such a fool upon the earth!

SCHEME

SCHEME for new modeling the BRITISH ARMY.

THAT Great Britain hath produced as many heroes, and as good armies as any one state on the globe, cannot be denied; nay, were I to assert, her troops excel those of all other countries, it would not in the least be more than they are entitled to! Then, cry *some*, why new model them? because their rank, pay and promotion are at present so unequal, as to render a reform necessary.

THAT she as a maritime power hath nothing to do with European continental wars is also beyond dispute; they only drain her of men and money, ingredients she shou'd now encourage and hoard up for more important purposes; especially since the general rebellion of the American colonies hath laid open a scene few people in England ever dream't of! And what has happened may happen again! This being granted, it will naturally follow, we must either conquer or give up the western empire! I vote for the first; as tamely submitting to the latter
SCHEME would

would argue a decadence and inability in the Empress of the seas, whose scepter she hath hitherto swayed triumphant: to prosecute which, I will not only propose, an effectual but æconomical plan.

Our heavy cavalry (a weighty expence to the kingdom) become useless the moment we quit continental wars in Europe; convert them therefore into serviceable infantry, excepting four regiments of light dragoons in Britain; the like number in Ireland of six troops each, for the dignity of state and prevention of smuggling: for if ever these nations be invaded, it will be by foot only. And would not such a reduction lower the price of butcher's meat, by hay, &c. being made cheaper? Four regiments more of nine troops each will be required in the growing British empire in America.

THERE shou'd be no distinction of rank, or difference in pay in the King's army throughout; but the whole on the same footing, according to their several degrees.—

ONE hundred battalions of infantry to be formed out of the reductions, at
five

five hundred men each in time of peace, increased as exigencies may demand in war, and to be disposed of thus,

GREAT BRITAIN having } Battalions.
a large militia equal to any }
regiments that durst invade } 16
her.

Ireland - 24

Mediterranean, - 10

America - 50

100

Hey-dey exclaims a sugar planter, what is to become of the West Indies? and who will protect us from the negroes? There is not the least occasion for any there, except invalid corps (where the brave veterans will live twenty years longer than at home, so benign is the climate to age!) and for these reasons, Two regiments at Jamaica will no more defend it against an invasion, than one will the islands of Granada, Dominique, St. Vincent, &c. What then is the consequence of having fine battalions so slenderly dispersed there, if the French and Spaniards are beforehand with us? They are made prisoners without being able to resist at all, after having sucked the flower of our army annually to keep them compleat!

compleat ! besides these robust recruits, (from clime) grow enervated and unfit for service in a few years—Such are the different effects of the country on old and young ! It won'd therefore be easier and cheaper in such circumstances to retake them with a thundering force from the American continent, from whence we can arrive at them in a short space, and return the compliment by putting ourselves into the possession of Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c. at the same time ; for whoever reigns in the western world, must in the end be sovereign of the West Indies. : I assert this from my local knowledge of these islands, where I had the happiness of passing two years in a public character, in the family of one of the best of governors, general Rufane|| !

WHEN the cavalry and infantry requisite for London duty are there, they might

|| This excellent man, expressly forbid his Maitre d'hôtel ever to buy any fresh provisions in the markets for his own table, 'till the general hospital was first served ; and published an ordinance against gaming, which, for the sake of his majesty's liege subjects, he expressly put into execution, except permitting monsieur Louberie to hold a Faro bank during Lent, for the support of the hôpital des orphelines, which, by our conquest of Martinique was deprived of the annual allowance of Louis XV. of about two hundred guineas. Rufane permitted vice *only* to operate for charitable and virtuous purposes !

might be allowed additional pay (as in Dublin) for the year; by this rotation the whole army wou'd have the honor and satisfaction of being known to their royal master, which at present is limited to a few!

THE secretary at war to be a military man, if such employment be needful; but I humbly apprehend the adjutant general to be the proper officer for this department, as he is supposed to know the merit of every one in the army: he shou'd not be in parliament, as he will have business enough without it; but of easy access to all of the profession. There shou'd be only one chief adjutant general, who is constantly to attend the king; as many deputies as detached expeditions may require; and the same rule to be observed in all capital branches. This is OEconomy.

ALL subalterns to be lieutenants at five shillings *per diem* each; adjutants, quarter masters on the same pay to be appointed from the best serjeants, and never to be double commissioned on any account. Give a pension for a noble action rather than break through this rule.

rule. Chaplains (seldom attending, the pay of absentees to be stopt) and surgeons to be paid as captains; surgeons mates as lieutenants, out of these savings, which will make it worth their while to stick by the army.

I wou'd not here be understood to insinuate any reform in his majesty's foot guards; I shou'd be rather inclined to augment that irresistible phalanx to three regiments of three battalions, or thirty companies each; at the same time wishing some plan cou'd be hit upon, to preserve a greater equality of rank between them and the infantry: for I have heard it remarked, that from the entrance of a young gentleman into that respectable body, till he becomes a lieutenant colonel, is generally a period from twelve to sixteen years! while in ours; it is a lifetime to arrive at that honour! How to remedy the one without infringing on the other is then the question. I shou'd be happy to be able to form a kind of congeniality between us. Suppose they wou'd permit us to call them eldest brothers! and at the same time, we were to be honoured with all the regimental ranks they hold, without the additional

pay ! Wou'd not this be glorious for us without injuring them, and æconomical to the state ? Have I not read, " that " wherever honorary rewards are more " esteemed than pecuniary donations, " 'tis policy in that nation to confer " them ? " I appeal to the gentlemen of the guards themselves, who are generally of the first and richest families in England. This, then, leads me to another very agreeable proposal to that distinguished corps. Are there any of them that wou'd be sorry to breathe fresh air in country quarters now and then, within an hundred miles of London ? Are there any that would regret leaving the metropolis two years out of three, especially as they might obtain leave (on business or health) to go to town, when necessity urged ? Now for the intimate congeniality. One regiment, or a battalion from each regiment of Guards to be constantly in London, and relieved annually ; the rest of the necessary garrison to be five marching corps ; by which rotation, the whole infantry of Great Britain (supposing a regular relief not to be interrupted) wou'd have the honor of doing duty on their royal master once in the space of twenty years !

ROYAL

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

AS I have before mentioned Marshal Saxe's prediction, " That in time " all battles will probably be decided by " these thunderbolts of war," I wou'd propose to have ten battalions of this most useful corps, sufficiently strong to do their own duty; for an army is considerably weakened by furnishing additional gunners, &c. to the artillery in every campaign, which are in fact but half men in point of utility, and much spoil'd for their own service a long time after—Their destination shou'd be, at the rate of one company to every battalion of infantry.



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ROYAL ARTILLERY. MILITARY ACADEMY.

A MOST excellent institution, were it to undergo some few alterations. It shou'd have been founded far from the metropolis and sea ports, for reasons too obvious! Salisbury plain, distant from fashionable vice, which youth are over fond of imitating, wou'd have afforded a delightful retreat and commodious situation for study. The tutors and officers immediately necessary to reside in the academy, should not only be men of distinguished abilities in their several departments, but of the most refined manners, education and morals; that their examples as well as precepts might form the youth committed to their charge to VIRTUE and WISDOM, without which their labour is vain!

THE education of youth resembles the culture of plants; it is the soil, in which the infancy of man being sown, produces good or bad fruit according to it's fertility; for as the well or ill doing of mankind depend principally upon it, the greatest care possible should be taken

to instil into the minds of our young academicians early sentiments of love for virtue and aversion to vice ! which is most easy to do, if undertaken in time, as they (like wax) will receive any impression wished to be put upon them. If we examine into the causes that perfected the ancients in all parts of war, it will be found that their public schools and great attention to dive into every branch of the art military speculatively and practically, produced them. Why can't we, like the Greeks and Romans, make use of such means ? We erect colleges of learning, form societies, to grant *præmia* to those who have composed best in verse or prose (too often on frivolous subjects) and neglect the like establishments for military theses ! which ought to be as useful in propagating the martial sciences, as universities are for law, physic or divinity. Nay mechanical arts, and commerce (*the supports of our nation*) ought to have their seminaries, with learned proficients to teach their pupils the principles, rules and ends of the professions they are destined for, *and then let us observe*, what advantages wou'd follow from such institutions, in the progress of human knowledge.

Now, if these young militarians were to undergo a proper examination (as sea officers do) before they were posted to corps; and were only to be placed in the army according to the proficiency they had made in the martial studies.

But, as the nobleman* that presides over this corps, has every accomplishment man can be endued with, to render it essential to the nation, and put it on the best of foundations, the visible defects must arise from the want of a proper original military constitution,

* Lord Townshend.

SENAR.

13

Now

M A R I N E S.

THIS corps, serving by sea and land, ought to have every encouragement in the power of government, but their constitution is so defective at present, that it is neither fish or flesh! That admirals and captains of the navy should be generals and colonels of marines by way of *sine-cure*, is neither political or æconomical. These gentlemen, commanding the bulwarks of the nation very deservedly have extreme emolumentary employments in their own departments: Witness, Greenwich; guard squadrons, and ships; yachts; commissioners; comptrollers; &c. &c. and I dare say, wou'd most willingly cede all pretensions to this corps (so glaringly hurtful to the service) were they solicited to it by the commandants, whose promotion is greatly retarded, if not intirely stopt in the general rank, by this unnatural jumble.

In Justice to the marines, no troops have distinguished themselves more; I have had the honor of serving on shore with them at Belleisle, Martinique, and
never

never desire to be brigaded with better—
In the Massachusetts too, they dealt de-
struction at Bunker's-hill in return for
the treacherous usage they shared from
the rebels at Lexington—I would re-
commend this body, either to be formed
into ten battalions, or 100 companies,
which ever government think fittest for
the real advantage of the nation, and to
be in every respect on the same footing
with his majesty's marching regiments
of infantry—Let us suppose (by way of
economy to a nation) an army in the field
of twenty thousand men proportioned in
the general method—(viz.)

Infantry, above 3,000 15,167

Cavalry 4,000

* Artillery 833

20,000

Besides engineers, commissaries, hospi-
tals, bakers, waggoners, guides, Bat-
men, &c. &c.

20,000 infantry on English pay

at £. 18 per man, per annum, } 360,000

officers included—

But 4000 cavalry and 833 ar-

tillery at £. 36 per man, per

annum, will amount to— } 173,988

which

But 10 of this corps will be found necessary in

war

which is not much short of half the charge for 20,000 foot—And for extraordinaries of an active campaign, it will be good management if they do not exceed the personal pay of the army. The general (whatever the subsistence of his infantry, cavalry, and artillery comes to) always demands as much more for the operations of the field: And although the personal pay be double in some nations, to what it is in others, yet this is the invariable rule. The state therefore, that gives the highest stipend, always exceeds in extraordinary expences of war.

By the above calculation, forty thousand foot, exclusive of the rest of the troops now serving against the rebel colonies will stand government in only one million, four hundred and forty thousand pounds annually, and the republicans in a great deal more, from the fatal consequences that must attend their fruitless opposition. How long they can pay, feed, cloath and lodge rabble multitudes of 72,000 (their boasted number) at that rate, time must develope!

INVALIDS.

I N V A L I D S.

THESE shou'd be comfortable re-
 treats of ease for aged and disabled
 officers and soldiers in the warmest cli-
 mates of our settlements, for reasons
 before alledged ; totally composed of in-
 dependent companies of one commander,
 four subalterns, four serjeants, four cor-
 porals, two drummers and an hundred
 privates ; continually kept compleat that
 fewer might do, which is œconomy !
 There is no occasion to fix a certain
 number of these corps, let it fluctuate
 according to exigency : for if an officer
 dies, there is no necessity of filling up
 the vacancy, as we are to suppose every
 proper object to be placed at first setting
 out ; and if all the officers of a company
 die, incorporate the men into others.
 Perhaps somebody will observe here,
 “ that in a long peace the whole esta-
 “ blishment might expire ! The state
 “ wou'd be a considerable saver, who
 “ need not create any more 'till a future
 “ war might make it expedient ! It
 “ being not the utility, but the pro-
 “ viding for these noble veterans that
 “ renders such an arrangement abso-
 “ lutely

"lutely necessary from national grati-
 "tude to their services; And they
 "might be styled, 1st, 2d, 3d, com-
 "pany, &c. of honorable Independent
 "Invalids, with an order of Merit at-
 "tached nigh to the heart, with this
 "motto—*Senescit Honore!*

HAVING discussed these different con-
 stitutions, I must observe, that if some
 are dismounted by the proposed altera-
 tions, ample provision is made for many
 more; and shall now finish with a few
 reasonable animadversions on our present
 posture of affairs—

In all conquered countries, no govern-
 ment can answer equal to a military one;
 and none is so just when an equitable
 chief commands. But in America, so
 greatly distant from us, 'tis trebly neces-
 sary, witness the difficulty, slowness and
 expence of getting and transporting men
 and horses hither on a late emergency! the
 incroachments and devastations made
 by the rebels on the king's territories
 and well affected subjects during this
 chasm of doing nothing, with an hun-
 dred

• Tria sunt quæ evertunt rempublicam; "Imma-
 "turum consilium, proprium commodum & occultum odium."

dred advantages to the mal-contents, and a thousand disadvantages on our side, needless to enumerate ! The want of power in civil governors to apprehend suspected persons, seize treasonable papers, quell tumults and disperse seditious meetings, when a state is in danger, is a most ridiculous form of administration. Had such authority been lodged with the chiefs of Provinces four years ago, no civil war durst ever have shewed its furious head ! Happy if we, from seeing our errors now, take the proper precautions to prevent the like in future. What country fox-hunter wou'd not hang a mad hound lest he bite the whole pack ? Or what farmer does not kill a scabby sheep to save his flock ?

To conclude ; build domineering citadels on the fittest eminences, never to contain less than a regiment of foot and a company of artillery, to command every capital town, not to oppress but protect the inhabitants. For instance, One on Dorchester point opposite the windmill on the neck ; one on Noddle island ; one on Fort-hill ; one on Bacon-hill ; one at Roxbury church ; one on mount Pisgah, &c. &c. for the security of Boston (which

(which in it's present situation is easier taken than held) with a couple of regiments more in the neighbourhood, wou'd at all times hinder a few from seducing the whole into rebellion, if your governors (all whom I hope to see military) have power on the spot, and are not to wait 'till they report to and receive directions from England what to do! I am astonished our ~~Nomothet~~ have forgot of what importance it is in a state,

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos!

For depend upon't, though matters may be compromised for the present, they won't last long so, but break out again with double fury! No nation can subsist without subordination; the supreme authority (of what nature soever it be) is requisite to prevent anarchy and confusion.



LA PETITE GUERRE.

WHICH perhaps some may comprehend in a sense contrary to it's practice and meaning, is the garrison of such a fortified town or towns in Germany or France, being ordered out for the amusement of the emperor, king or princess of the blood, which the governor of the place arranges previous to their arrival. The troops possess themselves the evening before of the posts assigned them; have particular orders which are to penetrate and which are to give way, to avoid after disputes, and prevent quarrels. This regale is always attended with a thundering train of artillery, which keeps up a continual fire of powder, and the mortars, &c. throw shells of pasteboard! The garrison are ever happy on this occasion, not from any expected gratuity, but from a *gloire* to please! Hence arises the term of *la petite guerre*, when carried on in reality, in which many officers and men shine, and are of the utmost service to the army, that make no figure at all on the grand theatre of war.

THE rebellion now in America seems to come under this head, from the nature of the country, and cowardliness of the rebels, who delight more in murdering from woods, walls and houses, than in shewing any genius or science in the art military. I shall therefore enter largely into this subject, and produce the opinions of the best writers and practitioners in it.

A PARTISAN ought at least to have the rank of colonel, that the commander in chief may be able to trust him with his most secret affairs, and consult him on any occasion ; his conduct and actions shou'd be well known : After a campaign the general will be able to judge of his capacity from what he has done.

HIS merit being known and approved, he ought to have *Carte blanche* during the war, that he may not let slip any opportunity, of being useful, which presents itself ; by this means he can do a great deal, and obtain considerable advantages, that wou'd often be lost were he to wait for orders from his superiors. He shou'd have under his command a body of 1000 hussars, 500 light infantry,

try, for which corps he is answerable upon every occasion; furnish himself with all necessaries for this party as horses, arms, cloathing, &c. according to his agreement with the ministry, thereby to prevent the captains and other officers from being accountable for accidents and losses during the campaign.

ONE of the most essential duties of a leader of this kind, is to have the most perfect knowledge of the country which forms the theatre of action, as well as the most exact plans of it; he ought also to understand fortification and artillery, that when he has any enterprize to attempt against an enemy, either in towns or fortified places, he may not expose his men *mal à propos*, but regulate his march in such a manner, as to suffer as little as possible from their cannon.

HE shou'd be a man of distinguished merit, but above all not addicted to wine*! lest the adversary take advantage of it, which will expose him to a thousand disagreeable inconveniencies! A vigilant enemy never lets slip any occasion that offers of over-reaching his antagonist;

* Nullum secretum est ubi habitat ebrietas!

nist; and the partisan, whose duty is to secure the army from being surprized, will himself fall a victim, and become prisoner with his corps, if he be given to this vice. I can cite the following example! " I was informed by my spies
 " (says the author) that a detachment of
 " the enemy commanded by an officer
 " who loved liquor, was to pass the following night in the neighbourhood
 " where I then was; I had nothing more
 " at heart than immediately to send a
 " sutler with a few barrels of wines;
 " scarce was he got thither before he was
 " seized by my antagonist's division, who
 " immediately began to get drunk. This
 " stratagem succeeded so well, that I
 " fell upon and surrounded the officer
 " and his party, and made the whole
 " prisoners: therefore one can't be too
 " much upon their guard in similar cases,
 " and distrust the female sex in general,
 " but particularly women that one meets
 " with on excursions of this nature;
 " as a cunning enemy, knowing these
 " weaknesses will not fail making use of
 " such practices, if he can find no
 " other."

Q

AVARICE

AVARICE is another great obstacle to a partizan, because, he will suffer himself to be corrupted by force of money; if so he loses all title to the name of a good officer, therefore all booty is to be justly divided among the people under his command, which will secure their attachment and zeal, as by this mark of his justice they will ever after rely on him.

A PARTIZAN never suffers himself to be attacked, but makes it a general rule to be beforehand with an enemy; because the first onset prudently conducted has every imaginable hope of success; but before he assaults, both officers and soldiers are to be made acquainted with the nature of the adventure, and to have explained to them the different *ruses de guerre* that may be opposed to theirs, that thereby each individual in the action may command himself according as he observes the motions of his adversary: further, it must be pointed out where to rally, and shewn where to retreat to, that if by accident the corps shou'd be repulsed and separated, they may rejoin more easily, by having a fixed point—
but

but a body of this sort shou'd alway keep together and never disband.

A CONDUCTOR of these flying parties shou'd never let them dine where they breakfasted ; or sup where they dined ; neither shou'd they rest where they supped, whether it be near their own army, or in the adversary's country : This will effectually deceive the enemy, and prevent all manner of surprize. When he beats up the antagonist's camp, let him pass by the first he meets with, especially if his design be to carry off the general, horses, or any other stroke he has premeditated ; being arrived at the spot, he shou'd stay no longer than is necessary for the execution of his *coup*, by which he will be sure not to have his retreat interrupted.

I ESTEEM myself happy in the opportunity of recounting that inimitable gallant *coup de main* (or more properly *coup de tête*) of lieutenant colonel Harcourt's carrying off lieutenant colonel Lee, a general in the rebel army. Our English hero being on the *qui vive* in the Jerseys, with about eight and twenty dragoons, in order to reconnoitre the disposition of

a body of rebels, intercepted a courier from Lee to Washington. With a quickness and address that distinguish natural and acquired talents, Harcourt informs himself of every thing necessary, and immediately gallops off, surrounds and assaults on all sides the quarters of Mr. Lee, who, with his people (in vain making a shew of resistance) are hurried away with the same rapidity, and made prisoners. This stroke is the more admirable when we know it was executed in full day light, and at a time when Lee was within a few hundred paces of two thousand men, whom he commanded against his king and country ! The rebel generals have not since ventured to lodge themselves beyond their advanced Sentinels, but *prudently* take post *behind* them.

If his detachment hath pillaged without orders, and the suffering inhabitants complain to him, he shou'd pay them generously : As it will not be in his power to hinder these excesses (*like the grand army*) it is more prudent to affect an ignorance of them, rather than be under the necessity of punishing with severity ; by so doing, both sides will be satisfied, and he never exposed to the want

want of provisions or forage for himself or corps. This generous behaviour will so gain the hearts of the country people, that they will rather furnish him than any other: but he ought to lay it down as an invariable maxim to buy the provisions for himself and corps, and to pay ready money, or good bills of exchange (not continental ones) when far from his army in the enemy's country, or behind theirs.—These expences may be easily made up by the prizes, which shou'd always be sent to the same market to be publickly sold, in order to remove all suspicion from his people of private interest or partiality, and then divide the whole with them. It shou'd be also a general rule every time he halts to provide provisions for the next quarter, lest none are to be found at it; by this precaution he prevents the route from being discovered, and his people from being betrayed; he ought likewise to renew his sustenance from the neighbouring villages before he departs; and never fail pursuing this method every time he changes situation. He shou'd ever remember not to stop in any township longer than is necessary for his halt, and procuring fresh meat sufficient for two

metals if practicable ; always incamping in woods and bushes for the better concealing his strength and marches ; so as to be entirely free and in safety, otherwise he might perhaps be exposed to superior force, and unable to defend himself or retire.

As soon as you arrive in the evening at the place intended to pass the night, immediately dig an hole of about two feet deep next the enemy, especially if it be surrounded by plains; to listen and discover if there be any troops in motion in his vicinity ; fix centinels at the above hole to watch and make these observations 'till the instant of your departure, to prevent surprize.

A CLEVER and compleat leader of this kind shou'd be master of several languages, chiefly that of the country where the war is, so as to use it properly for deceiving the country people ; and which may be done sometimes by cloathing his troops with the uniforms of the adversary—He shou'd be his own spy in every delicate affair, and in great enterprizes, thereby enabling himself to form his plan with more precision, and surprizing the enemy

enemy by means entirely unknown to them; for such a perfect knowledge of the nature of the ground, the position of the antagonist, the place of attack, and retreat, cannot fail of meeting with good success. Prince Eugene, the prince of Hilbourghaussen and many other famous partizans furnish examples enough of what is here advanced; they having often hazarded their persons before an attack, to reconnoitre with their *own eyes* the situation of the *terrein* so as to obviate every impediment that might obstruct the object of their wishes.

A. Mentzell shou'd never begin a march, or make any detachment in the *day-time* unless it be absolutely requisite, avoiding plains, but not losing a stroke, if necessitated to take such an imprudent expedition: This ought punctually to be observed in an enemy's country, where the inhabitants are always to be looked upon as so many spies! it will depend upon his conduct to draw them over to his interest, in which he will not fail to succeed, if he pays *well* as beforementioned.

If

In the commander of these irregulars
 is to be regarded as the helm of an army,
 and its operations; spies are to be looked
 upon as his steersmen: The safety of
 the line frequently depends on the exact-
 ness, vigilance and fidelity of a spy: the
 destruction of it, if he be deficient in
 any one of these three punctilios; he
 may cause also the ruin of both armies
 by betraying them to each other, which
 often happens: yet nevertheless, in time
 of war, they are indispensable people,
 and it is needless to prosecute it without
 them! the means of getting spies are
 various! some will serve through zeal
 to their sovereigns; others from revenge!
 but the generality have only views of
 interest: to keep them steady and faith-
 ful depends upon the uprightness and
 rectitude of the employer. With these
 two qualities, he will avoid every disa-
 greable disaster that can probably fall
 out.

I HAVE before said, that a partizan
 should be his own spy in matters of mo-
 ment; particularly if he undertakes to
 force his way through a camp, or *corps*
de reserve; or to beat up a detachment
 incamped; or in passing a river, or seiz-
 ing

ing a fortified post: if in such expeditions as these, a common intelligencer was only to be made use of, there would be great risk of the event; because such a fellow is very seldom conversant enough to know every thing that passes with the enemy, so as to direct operations with certainty; for a spy is not supposed to have either the education, penetration or experience of his employer: the latter therefore having ocular demonstration of the situation of the ground, may take advantage of a thousand things, which never cou'd enter into the head of the scout!

THIS ranger shou'd also be charged not only with his own spies, but those of the army; he ought to engage them two months at least before the campaign opens, and neglect no means of forming connexions in the adversaries country, in order to procure every necessary correspondence for his future operations: he shou'd communicate with trusty people, and secure them at all events; endeavour to coax into his service young men of the opposite faction, either as officers or soldiers; and afterwards by presents gain them to inform, by their acquaintances, of

of every thing going on in the adversaries towns, or villages, by promising considerable advantages to them and their families, if they lend their assistances to such and such schemes; and give exact accounts of what passes with the enemy: these young men shou'd be considered as a sure channel of daily knowing the most trifling occurrences; they shou'd therefore be paid most liberally and employed most advantageously for the service. This article is the spring of all stratagems and schemes that a partizan shou'd make use of on any occasion.

ALTHOUGH it is said before that women in general ought to be mistrusted, yet in time of war, they may be very serviceable on certain occasions, and assist by their cleverness in bringing plans to bear: so that an able partizan will take great care in the journey he ought to make two or three months before the opening of the campaign (in order to reconnoitre the theatre of war) not to forget giving the necessary instructions to all his correspondents, in what manner the ladies may be useful in penetrating into such secrets as he may want to know himself, or for his general,

ral. In this tour, he shou'd put his friends in the way to serve him effectually, by their endeavouring to unmask female batteries against the enemies staff officers, and aides-de-camp, who are charged with the detail, and even to the chief magistrates, who generally receive the first orders for furnishing detachments with horses, oxen, carts, guides, provisions, &c. for the convoys, either for the army or some town. By these arts, if informations come *à propos*, the adversary can never send from one quarter to another the least baggage without risk of it's being attacked or taken.

A COLONEL commandant shou'd ever keep spies in the enemy's army; and endeavour, if possible to bribe some officers in it, with a view of obtaining the daily orders given at head quarters to the several regiments or detachments for such and such expeditions; and attempt to seduce the servants of generals, staff officers, &c. The townsmen that may be engaged in his service can only inform from common report; as having heard of, or perhaps seen a body of foot, horse and artillery in motion; their

confined

confined ideas seldom produce any certain accounts of the different situations of the country, &c. he therefore shou'd make no farther use of these people than to carry letters and serve him as guides; he may send over to the adversary the most trusty of his corps, under pretence of discontent or desertion, by which means he will be sure of faithful reports; and, by acting in this manner, enabled to distinguish the true from the false, and to direct his operations with prudence.

It is highly necessary for a ranger to compare his several intelligences upon the same subject, to find out if his spies are faithful; and to be very attentive in discovering whether they are seduced to deceive him, and cut off his corps, which hath frequently happened! This fatal stroke can only be effected from the negligence and inattention of the commandant, by his too great confidence in them; therefore he can't be too much upon his guard against this event, as, *"La mesiance est la mere de la surété."* It is needless to mention the method, and sort of writing he is to make use of in letters and answers, as every soldier

almost

almost is conversant enough on this subject; but the greatest caution is to be observed in what he commits to paper. A particular number or sign to be agreed upon in order to know if a letter got safe to hand, was intercepted or lost. There are various ways of writing so as not to be decyphered but by the persons concerned; and a partizan shou'd exercise his genius upon these different kinds, so as not to hold literary correspondence alike with any of his emissaries, the better to conceal from each other their being employed upon the same service.

— WHEN a commander in chief wants quick intelligence from this *petite guerre* party, the following method may answer his wishes; Take a pigeon from a dove-coat nearest head quarters; or in summer a swallow that has young ones—send either by express to the partizan, who, on reception of the bird, writes his report as concisely as possible; ties it to one of the legs, lets the winged messenger fly immediately, and natural instinct will reconduct the animal to the place where the first was taken from! This is the speediest manner of obtaining information,

information, of which re-iterated experience is a convincing proof !

It is of consequence that a conductor of irregulars shou'd have leave to make a tour (under a feigned name) round the intended scene of action, the winter preceding the campaign, to gain every possible knowledge of the country, fortified and unfortified towns, their strongest and weakest parts both without and within, villages, chateaus, roads, plains, forests, paths, hollow-ways, defiles, mountains, rivers with their depths, rivulets, ponds, and in short every thing that may be favorable, or disadvantageous to his future operations. Being perfectly master of these *necessaria*, his schemes, whether offensive or defensive, will be executed with greater ease, safety and success. In this journey, he might insinuate himself as a traveller to the nobility or bourgeoisie ; particularly with those who wish well to his sovereign, either from motives of inclination or interest ; and perhaps engage them to become his correspondents, by promising every suitable return for their services : these new friends will instruct him of the rich in money as well

as corn and forage, thereby pointing out so many storehouses in case of need.

As soon as our traveller has established a thorough correspondence, he shou'd settle the means in which it ought to operate to his purpose ; particularly those of having the earliest notices of the least movements of the enemy, which will afford him occasion to harrass every expedition of his opponent. These trusty friends shou'd be most careful in acquainting him of all convoys of ammunition and provision sent by the adversary after losing a battle ; or to an army besieging a town, because the safety or loss of the place often depends upon it : the last war furnishes an authentic proof, when general Laudon cut off entirely the king of Prussia's great convoy destined for the siege of Olmutz, which forced that monarch to raise it, and deprived him of the *glory* of marching to Vienna ! Our *petit guerrier* should make the best plans he can of all places he visits, keep a copy for himself, send one to the ministry and another to the general who is to command the army, that they may be informed with precision of the situation of the whole ; he ought likewise to communicate

communicate to them his several correspondences, with the number and nature of his spies, that measures may be taken accordingly.

As soon as war is declared, and the commander in chief has received orders to commence hostilities, it is absolutely requisite to send for his partizan to confer with upon their future operations; else it will be difficult for the latter at a moment's warning to execute to the chief's satisfaction what may be expedient. To this end, the general will let him into his designs, that every step may be taken to insure the success of his expeditions.

WHENEVER the grand army takes the field, the partizan's corps is to be upon the *qui vive* to harass and ruin (if practicable) the enemy's troops on leaving their quarters; distress them by continual alertes, by way of gaining time for his own general to form his camp; and being fully instructed by his scouts of the places where the adversary's magazines are, or of the day the convoy of provisions and forage is to be escorted to their army, then it is, he is to exert every sort of means to intercept, burn

or

or destroy it; as also to set fire to every magazine that is formed or forming elsewhere in the neighbourhood: by such a stroke the contending army is stopp'd from entering into the field early, and his sovereign's may advance into their territories to begin it's operations without risk of being disturbed. This is a maxim of the greatest importance, from the essential consequences it is productive of.

II A PRUDENT general will do his utmost to preserve his men; and not expose them to useless and continual fatigue in detachments against the antagonist's parties that may disquiet him; but employ those of the *petit guerrier* to such purposes, in whom he must not only place an implicit confidence and trust, but even divulge to him the grand plan of operations; by acquainting him directly with any alterations in the position of either army; or if his intelligence, or that of any other person, induces him to change his intentions: in fact, whatever occurrences come to pass, the chief should lose no time in communicating them to his partizan, that he may prepare his officers, his particular duty being to

secure the army from any surprize and unnecessary movements.

A COMMANDER of irregulars, having from 2 thousand to 1500 men (hussars and light infantry) when he understands his business, and has officers adequate to this kind of service, is a match for any enterprize; and will effectually protect the army from every insult of the rebels, of course he must undergo numberless fatigues in covering the regulars on all sides, but he should content himself with being amply rewarded in having served his king and country! Every imaginable precaution will also be taken to hinder the destroying of his general's stores, as the very being of his army depends on them; therefore one can't be too watchful, as many stratagems may be fallen upon to ruin boards of forage; I shall only mention one which has been practised successfully: "Having purchased three cats from a village where there was a magazine of hay, they were steeped in brandy up to their necks, their hair set on fire, and then let loose!" it is usual with these beasts, taken from any particular dwelling, to return when at liberty; but if in distress,

to

to seek shelter in hay or straw: they consequently ran for safety to this magazine of hay (it being their nearest refuge) which was set on fire in two different places by two of these animals (the third having perished on the way) and totally consumed to ashes: an enterprize of this nature is generally undertaken in the night, and at such hours as you suspect the enemy to be least in readiness to extinguish the flames.

A RANGER must inviolably observe to keep the adversary's light troops at a distance from his own army, prevent it's being suddenly attacked, or obliged to stand too often to arms; he should divide his men into several detachments, put in force every stratagem his prudence and invention can suggest, create continual alarms in the enemy's camp, beat it up on all sides frequently; for this purpose one party must immediately follow the other, and the commanding officers of each should avoid pushing these alertes on the same side; neither are they to make any longer stay than is just necessary to alarm.

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BEING perfectly acquainted with the opponent's camp and situation are the principal means of prosecuting such an attempt with success, and of undertaking any thing more of greater consequence, particularly to burn the artillery waggons and tents in as many places as possible; the flames will serve as a signal. If the partizan be vigilant, and seizes every favorable opportunity of distressing the enemy's army, he may probably ruin it by desertion; the year 1744 furnishes us with an instance of this truth. The king of Prussia lost a Paderwitz in Bohemia above 30,000 men by desertion, because they were harassed night and day by the troops of the Austrian sanger.

A GENERAL should apprize the commandant of irregulars when he intends to change ground at least 24 hours before he decamps; that the necessary steps, to cover the army on it's march from the adverse party's light corps (especially where woods and defiles are to be passed) may not be neglected. His spies should also inform of the exact time the enemy, or any part of his lines, may be in motion, for this is the critical moment to fall upon him to advantage in the van, rear and

and flanks; to cut off his baggage, &c. These manœuvres are frequent in similar circumstances and well understood by adepts in this kind of service.

—When the commander in chief designs throwing a bridge over a river, with a view to pass it, the partisan should be forewarned at least three days in order to possess himself of every requisite post, to prevent the adversary to dispute the passage, else the army may be very much annoyed; particularly when the places (where you lay your pontoons) are surrounded with woods, bushes, where an ambuscade can be dressed; or when villages or high grounds are near enough to erect batteries upon; it being the ranger's indispensable duty to reconnoitre all suspicious situations, to force from them every concealed party, and to preserve his own army from any disagreeable event, as well as to put every stratagem in use against the enemy in similar positions or movements, that he is warned not to suffer to be played upon by his friend.

EXPERIENCE teaches the *ruses de guerre* most proper in passing of rivers;

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such

such as carrying of the baggage; throwing fire into the boats; for it is at such an attempt that an army is most exposed particularly from irregulars, the leaders of which can't be too attentive on these emergencies; because every soldier is employed in some necessary duty: In the midst of these occupations an attack must create a great deal of confusion. The peasants that have been gained over to his interest, the *petit guerrier* will employ to carry the enemy word (*with the utmost hurry*) of the different detachments he hath posted in their several villages; what numbers he has demanded, forage, provisions, waggons, &c. for that the principal inhabitants are endeavouring to amuse him till they receive directions in what manner to act, or till he may be driven out: Such reports generally spread the alarm, and every officer commanding a detachment will naturally send a part in proportion to his strength, or go in person with the whole to save the villages; let what will happen, our partizan can't but draw some advantage from the consequence: he may also exhibit another stratagem, by writing *supposed* orders to his officers to repair on

a fixed

a fixed day and hour to such a rendezvous, there to join certain corps, and that he will be there himself; these letters to be dispatched by knowing hands, and such a road, that they may not fail of being intercepted: then send off other scouts, unknown to the former, to explore if the opponent swallows the bait, and marches his whole corps, or with a part only; and one or more of these emissaries must return expeditiously to give intelligence of what they have seen; he ought promptly to determine what's to be done from the reports, and by a sudden sallying forth profit of the occasion which favors the execution of his project. This does not mean to confine the talents of a ranger literally to these manœuvres, there are thousands which his genius will inspire him with on these extraordinary opportunities, for he should risk every thing to carry off the adversary's provision, forage or other necessities, whether they come from distant places, or are furnished daily by the neighbouring villages; On these occasions, he must be quick and silent. Should a non-commissioned officer, or soldier desert, who (you know) can give the enemy intelligence of your designs,

signs, write him a letter, and direct the person that carries it, to deliver it to the adversaries commanding officer *in confidence*. This will render the deserter's information fruitless, especially if you mention, "that he must be sure to act as concerted between you and him."

Would you dress an ambuscade, place it near a river, pond or rivulet, as men on a march generally stop to drink, which will afford an opportunity of attacking them in disorder; for this reason reconnoitre such situations well, and post guards, before you suffer your own people to quench their thirst. When in want of water, the seeing a willow, or any aquatic tree is a certain sign it may be had by digging for.

In marching through villages, do it quick and your men seemingly much mixed, in order to appear more numerous to the peasants. Flanking parties, are absolutely necessary in all woody countries, and these should have smaller ones on their flanks: On some occasions (particularly against Indians) a rank of men should be between them, thus

Rank

Rank	Rank
Small	Small
Main body	Main body
Ranking party	Ranking party

the cannon, where the cavalry are to charge, and corrupt (if possible) either by money or otherwise some of the opponents artillery for the same purpose; and should his spies execute what has already been mentioned, the enemy may be forced to decamp, which will afford his general (if not neglected) a favourable and advantageous opportunity of giving battle.

As light troops, and sometimes large detachments lie in wait, expecting to be informed by their spies of the day and environs where the general proposes to forage, in order to intercept and carry off the foragers and their booty, especially when their escort is not strong, it becomes highly necessary to acquaint the ranger beforehand, that he may keep off the adversary's cavalry and irregulars, and cover his own party from any accidents. He should equally engage his own spies to be as attentive in discovering the time and place that the enemy sends out foragers, the number of men in each regiment; also the strength of the escort, and distance it goes from their army. Having got this opportune information, he is forthwith to reflect how to incommode

mode this body with success on their return from foraging, it being easier done at that time, than in their first sallying forth, when fresh and full of spirits: he will have nothing but the escort to deal with, as the foragers will be too much loaded to be capable of any resistance: besides the loss to the enemy, the forage (thus taken) will be a gain and *ease* to his own army.

THE *petit guerrier* knowing the distance between the camp of the enemy's cavalry, and the river or pond they repair to for watering their horses, as also the ground adjacent to this drinking place, and the time they rendezvous at it, must divide his corps into several smaller ones, to try to cut them off on their return: these are the *coups* that will distinguish his superior skill, and enrich him and his adventurers with valuable prizes. From the above-mentioned hints how circumspect cavalry should be on a watering party | particular orders should be given to the officers to examine well the environs before they proceed on this necessary duty.

A *corps de main* officer must be well instructed; by his spies, of the place where the enemy's artillery horses and oxen

open graze and water, in order to hit off some expedient to seize or destroy them ! if the former can't be executed, the destruction will retard the march, and oblige him to abandon the plan of operations, by being incapacitated to make use of his artillery. If he has been so fortunate as to succeed in such an adventure, he must watch with vigilance to prevent their renewing the loss from the neighbouring villages.

HAVING got scent of the quarter, where the adversary has constructed his ovens, the partizan must (if possible) seduce the bakers to desert : if this can't be accomplished, try to carry them off by force or stratagem, destroying at the same instant the bake-houses and flour ! a stroke so fatal will not only occasion desertion, but in all probability reduce the opponent to the disagreeable necessity of breaking up camp. At this critical time, keep a sharp look out to intercept convoys from all quarters whatsoever ; for should the enterprize be crowned with success, immediately acquaint the general with it ; because he may have some operation on the anvil, which such a coup might contribute to bring to an happy issue.

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THE partizan having received instructions relative to the enemy's towns that are indebted to his commander, or that it is intended to lay them under contributions, he is to inform himself of the residence of the principal nobility and richest inhabitants of these cities, and attempt by every means to get them into his possession, to keep as hostages: if he succeeds, great advantages may accrue, either by exacting a considerable ransom, or exchanging them for prisoners of equal consequence: but no time to be thrown away in surprizing the antagonist's hospital, unless there be some officer of note among the sick; in that case, he should endeavour to carry him off *only*, as it will be running a risk to no purpose to attempt the whole, by employing a strong force and large expence for carriages, horses, &c. besides the sick and wounded will be chargeable to maintain where provision and other necessities are scarce; and can be of no use to their sovereign: it would rather be rendering the enemy an important service to ease them of this burthen.

WHEN a commandant of rangers attacks, he is neither to give quarter, or
take

take prisoners, unless his *petits guerriers* are much superior to the adversaries, and nothing further is necessary to be undertaken, otherwise his corps volant will be considerably diminished by the numerous escorts he must be necessitated to detach as guards with the prisoners to a place of safety, as well as exposing himself to be harassed by pursuers, who may hope (in defeating him) to regain their friends.

When the operations are in the opponents territories, and in the rear of their army, one commander of irregulars is to levy contributions and take hostages as before-mentioned, seizing (for at least thirty miles round) all horses, carriages, &c. belonging to the vicinity, that neither may be employed in transporting provision, forage and other necessities for their camp: this will streighten them much, especially after losing a battle, when they have most occasion for these aids in retreating and carrying off what may be saved after a defeat: all the forage should be conveyed to camp by the safest, though round about roads, which he must never hesitate to go by, when there is question of security: what
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can't be moved away, must be destroyed upon the spot. *As there are several ways of giving battle, it is expedient for the general to inform his ranger of the manner he proposes to do it, and concert with him the mode of attack, in order to insure victory. which often leads to an advantageous peace, and compels the vanquished to accept of such terms as the conquerors are pleased to dictate: when he is perfectly acquainted with the designs of his chief to bring on a general engagement, he must acquire with all speed a perfect knowledge of the ground encircling both armies, and post himself in the rear, right or left of the antagonist, which ever is most proper for his whole force to act freely upon.*

Among the different methods of engaging an enemy, I shall begin with beating him up in his camp, intrenched or open; the partizan, in order to facilitate the efforts of his general, must observe the plan before laid down (in page 249) taking care to execute all the manœuvres therein mentioned, or any other, his invention may suggest. If the chief lays hold of the timely advantage of the disorders in the enemy's camp, occasioned

betrayed by his irregulars, he will have every reason to expect victory to declare in his favor: he should employ all his cavalry at the commencement of these attacks.

If the general is inclined to engage the enemy on their march, the *petit guerrier* may have recourse to what is before said, "relating to troops in motion," but must be thoroughly informed of the position of their army; as well as how it is circumstanced with respect to provision and ammunition; what they have, what they want, and what they expect to accumulate by changing situation: he should do his utmost to penetrate into their projects aimed against himself; this will enable the chief to form some idea (on their decamping) of the roads they have taken, and the places they have in view: Being pre-advised of the day they are to begin their march, he is immediately to dispatch intelligence thereof to his commander, that the wished for opportunity may not be missed; if the irregulars be not sufficiently strong for the undertaking, he must apply for a re-inforcement before they strike their tents and dividing his corps into different bodies, assault,

all

all at once the several columns of the adverse troops, in van, flanks and rear; and endeavour to stop them by repeated attacks, still each time as his main army can come up with and force them to a general engagement: If they have rivers on the route, then will be the time to fall upon them; and if any part of them be defeated, the ranger must pursue vigorously and disperse separately, until the general being perfectly master of the situation of the ground, and every circumstance for and against him, must not let slip the critical minute (if the partizan has been so lucky as to create confusion in the enemy, or to interrupt his passage) but charge briskly, which cannot fail of being crowned with success.

I HAVE already spoke of an army, arriving on the ground designed for it's camp, being generally occupied in procuring necessaries, - consequently little prepared for defence, if attacked suddenly; a ranger should therefore reconnoitre the spot intended for this new incampment, conceal his men, and form ambuscades in the neighbourhood to

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annoy it in different parts, by assaulting
 with several small bodies at the same
 instant; explaining to his general be-
 fore-hand the meditated project, time
 and place, in order to receive quickly all
 requisite support; the reinforcement sent
 him must immediately beat up the camp,
 assist the irregulars to throw it into the
 greatest disorder; the chief in the inter-
 rim, should arrange his measures so, as
 to arrive opportunely to force the adver-
 sary to an action: it is evidently to be
 conceived what advantages must follow
 such an unequal combat; many are the
 manœuvres and stratagems to be played
 off in such conflicts, not only during
 but after the engagement; especially set-
 ting fire to head quarters will afford con-
 siderable plunder; to do this effectually,
 his corps should be reduced into many
 little detachments to pillage the routed
 on all sides.

When it begins to rain smartly after
 midnight, or at day-break, and likely to
 continue, the partizan must turn it to
 some profit, by demanding a few squa-
 drons of dragons to ride down the op-
 posing ranks, carefully avoiding to make
 any long stop, lest their retreat be cut
 off,

off, which must be settled before hand; having performed their *coup*, they are to retire in a gallop to a convenient distance, to escape the shock of the enemies cavalry, which indubitably will pursue them: In strictly observing these rules, a conductor of irregulars will be seldom surprized, and ever preserve his own army from any disaster. If the general, by supporting him, thinks proper to come to battle, he must (during the fight) detach some of his light troops into the rear of the antagonist, to explore what is doing, and seize any messengers that may be dispatched after all is over! the people that go upon this service are to send all letters, packets, &c. to their leader, who is to forward them without delay to the chief, that from the contents he may learn the state of the enemies affairs, and their future operations.

WHENEVER the general communicates his intentions of besieging a place, our *petit guerrier* will obtain information how the staff officers, mayor and magistrates of the town stand inclined towards his prince; and must try, by all methods to engage some of them to serve him when opportunity offers; he should also

get an account of the magazines of provisions and forage destined for the support of the garrison, the number of inhabitants, in order to calculate how much the whole consumes daily; if their arsenal be well supplied; what quantity of cannon, powder, ball, &c. with their qualities, for from such intelligences the commander in chief forms his plan accordingly.

THE time being come to undertake the siege, the ranger surrounds the place with his light troops and gets possession of all posts that may be useful to be invested, or advantageous to the besiegers; he then forms with his irregulars a sort of chain round the works, and blocks up all the passages and avenues of communication even to the foot of the glacis, if practicable; prevents any person from coming in or going out; and learns by his spies what is doing within the walls, particularly whether the garrison have any intention of sallying out to molest and retard the carrying on the siege when the army arrives; and prepares every thing on his part that can forward the undertaking, that his chief, upon receiving notice of all he has done, and been able

able to procure, may immediately take possession of the environs and open the trenches: he must further signify the mode settled with his spies to gain daily (or oftner) intelligence according to the situation of affairs, and then take post with his corps in the rear of the besiegers to prevent their being interrupted from any quarter whatsoever, raising every now and then contributions in the parts contiguous, that his general may neither want money or any thing else he may stand in need of; he must also drive off all black cattle, horses, sheep, forage, &c. for two or three leagues round, and above all things get many hostages, that their ransom may in some degree defray the expence of so burthensome an enterprize. The chief, on his part, cannot be too much on his guard against the enemy obliging him to raise the siege.

THERE are numberless methods of holding correspondence with ones friends in the town; and as many schemes of getting fire set to the magazines, which will compel the governor and garrison to surrender through want of necessaries to continue the defence; we have frequent examples of different places taken
by

by intrigues and stratagems, without being necessitated to sacrifice any quantity of men, or expend much money in sieges. General Laudon furnishes us (among others) with an instance of seizing Scheidnitz with an handful of soldiers, in sight (almost) of the adversary's army.

THE leader of irregulars must therefore study incessantly all the *ruses de guerre* to succeed in the execution of these purposes; for it is generally allowed, " that in every town, or fortified
" place (either among gentry or citizens)
" it will be no difficult matter to form a
" connection with some of them, either
" directly or indirectly, so as to obtain
" their assistance in forwarding any plan
" whatever; " if he will recollect the
instructions already mentioned on this head, and has well-informed himself, in the proposed tour before the commencement of hostilities, of every requisite knowledge for his future operations, he will have reason to expect an happy campaign. " Suppose he was to send into a
" garrison (three or four weeks before he
" proposes to surprize it) about an hundred of the trustiest of his corps, well
" acquainted with and following each
" other

"other gradually, and above all, ad-
 "dressing themselves to two or three
 "people (friends to their cause) in the
 "town, who are to become principals
 "in the enterprize," whenever they have
 gained admittance, each individual is to
 look for employment according to his
 abilities, either as a journeyman, a sol-
 dier, or a servant, &c. this being settled,
 the two or three inhabitants intended to
 manage the affair are to know where every
 man is to be found at a moment's warn-
 ing, and to confer with them on the steps
 necessary to ripen the adventure: they
 should examine the gates within and
 without, the strength of the guard, not-
 ing the weakest parts of the fortifications;
 and having narrowly inspected the whole
 of them, they must resolve upon the day
 and hour of execution; then find some way
 of disclosing both to their parizan with-
 out, that he may not fail being ready for
 the coup, which he will arrange with the
 general, who should furnish some cavalry
 for it, and every trooper ought to carry
 a grenadier mounted behind him. The
 commanding officer of this re-inforce-
 ment is to fix before hand with the *petit*
guerrier, the spot of rendezvous, which
 must be well reconnoitred, and not ex-
 ceeding

ceeding three miles from the quarter proposed to be surprized; they may conceal themselves in a ravine, wood or some other cover; when arrived at the point given, they are to gallop at the hour appointed to the gate assigned, where they will meet with their friends; and while some attack and disperse the guard as *fast* as possibly, others spike up the cannon that defend the part to be assaulted; and a third body may attempt to seize the governor, &c. to stop the necessary orders from being issued at so critical a juncture; they at the gate are to furnish the officers (as they enter) with one of their people for a guide to shew him his post. When a stratagem of this kind is wisely concerted and prudently conducted, the event will answer for itself. There are an infinity of others to be played off, but these I leave to the fertile invention of adepts in this sort of war; from the known and approved experience, activity, vigilance and ability of our present partizan (major French) although he has not the rank his merit and services deserve, there is the greatest reason to expect every success in the ensuing campaign.

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